The New-York Times.

VOL. XXX.....NO. 9104. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE IRISH PEOPLE EXCITED

AN ARMED UPRISING APPREHENDED AT ULLAREMORRIS.

THE BOYCOTT RELIEF EXPEDITION WITH A STRONG ESCORT OF TROOPS ON THE MARCH—EVIDENCE OF ORGANIZED LAWLESSNESS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY—STRINGENT MEASURES URGED—THE LAND LEAGUE PROSECUTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Dublin, dated yesterday, says: "The Boycott relief expedition will start to-morrow morning. The chief promoters have gone to Mullingar, where the different sections will meet. The expedition will be composed of two divisions from Cavan and Monaghan—35 from each county, inclusive of the leaders. No disturbance at Ballinrobe is apprehended, as there are 900 soldiers in that vicinity."

The *Times*, in a leading editorial article this morning, says: "We believe the Irish Executive are in possession of ample and indisputable proof that not alone a spirit of lawlessness, but its organized forces and systematic methods, are spreading from county to county. It is certain that the most important question considered by yesterday's Cabinet council was whether all the citizens of Ireland can be protected by the ordinary machinery of the law. We have reason to believe that those who are most directly responsible for the administration of Irish affairs have come to the conclusion that without increasing the power of the Executive the present state of things must not only continue, but enlarge its borders, and become daily more enterprising and audacious." The article recommends the suspension of the habeas corpus act as a remedy.

It is understood that Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, presented in yesterday's Cabinet council evidence as to the state of affairs in Ireland which might excite alarm if the Government were not thoroughly prepared for any contingency. It is believed, however, that Mr. Forster is confident that the promise of just legislation and the firm maintenance of order will enable the Winter to pass without any coercive measures.

A Dublin dispatch says: "It is expected that the Boycott relief expedition will reach Claremorris at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, where the men composing it will be searched, to ascertain whether any of them are armed. They will have to walk from Claremorris to Lough Mask, 15 miles, as conveyances cannot be procured for them."

A telegram from Ballina represents that great excitement prevails there in consequence of a report that 50 Orangemen would pass that place for Boycott's farm. Fire-arms were purchased and carried by bands of men to oppose the passage of the Orangemen. A meeting was hastily called, at which loaded revolvers were produced, and most violent language against the Government was used.

A dispatch from Cavan, dated 3:15 o'clock this morning, says: "The Monaghan contingent of the Boycott relief force has arrived here. Police were stationed at intervals between Clones and Cavan, signs of hostility having become apparent. The Monaghan and Cavan contingents have now effected a junction. The peasantry at Ballinrobe, who last night waited for hours in expectation of the arrival of the Orangemen, are again assembling. Fifty Constabulary and 20 mounted Police will patrol the road from Claremorris to Ballinrobe, independent of the escort, in order to see that no obstruction is placed thereon."

"The escort for the Orangemen going to the relief of Mr. Boycott will consist of the two squadrons of hussars and one squadron of dragoons, previously reported as having started for Claremorris, 150 infantry, with two cannon, and 150 Constabulary. The troops have been strictly ordered on no account to fire on the people. Another account of the instructions to the troops says they are ordered not to fire unless the people resort to arms, in which case the troops are to act as in actual warfare. The Orangemen cannot arrive at Ballinrobe until after 7 o'clock to-night. They will be lodged in the Cavalry Barracks, and will resume their march in the morning. Great apprehensions are of it here of disturbance."

BALLINROBE, Nov. 11.—Two squadrons of hussars and one of dragoons have started for Claremorris to meet the Orangemen. The magistrates telegraphed last night for a detachment of artillery with two guns. Numbers of peasantry are en route to Claremorris. Some of them are armed.

CLAREMORRIS, Nov. 11.—The Nationalists have issued a placard counseling the people to remain at their homes.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11.—The first public step in the State prosecutions was taken at 11 o'clock this morning in the Queen's Bench Division on behalf of Mr. Parnell and 13 others. It was a motion that within two days the prosecution should deliver to the defendants full particulars of the charges against them. The court consisted of Chief-Justice May and Justices Fitzgerald and O'Brien. The court ordered that particulars in writing be furnished the defendants. The Attorney-General had previously stated that the Crown would give such particulars as would enable the defendants to prepare their defenses; but would not give information as to what the evidence would be, or they might as well give the Crown briefs to the defendants. The court was crowded with spectators.

At Claremorris the crowd hooted at the soldiers as well as the Orangemen. The latter were allowed to carry revolvers under a promise not to use them unless life was endangered. They proceeded to Ballinrobe without any remarkable incident, and arrived there at 10:30 to-night. A large crowd had assembled there, but no violence was offered.

A deputation waited on the Lord Lieutenant to-day and presented resolutions passed at a recent meeting at Dungannon, expressing loyalty and abhorrence of the land agitation. Lord Cowper, replying, said the resolutions were most loyal, but he regretted a tendency to introduce a sectarian spirit into the matter.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The magistrates of several counties have advised the Irish Government to suspend the Habeas Corpus act, but Mr. Forster, the Chief Secretary, deems it unnecessary.

The people hissed and groaned at the Orangemen on their arrival at Claremorris. The party had to be protected by a double file of infantry with fixed bayonets. The route to Hollymount by which the Orangemen proceeded was lined with constabulary.

An anti-Land League demonstration took place at Downpatrick yesterday, at which Mr. Wolheiland, Conservative, member of Parliament for Downpatrick, presided. Resolutions were passed condemning the land agitation.

A correspondent at Ballinrobe telegraphs that Mr. Boycott has no place in which to lodge the Orangemen except in a barn. The Liberals of this district denounce the relief movement as a Tory trick to force the hand of the Government and provoke coercion by promoting civil war. The relief expedition numbers 58 men, and is provided with tents.

A dispatch from Dublin reports that all the laborers of the relief expedition are tenant farmers, or the sons of tenant farmers. Provisions have been sent with them for 60 men for eight days. The Orangemen have expressed a willingness to stay at Ballinrobe after the crops have been cut and work for Boycott. At Mullingar the Orangemen were drawn up on the platform of the railway station in military style and seemed to be fine athletic men. The detachment of 400 men of the Seventy-first Regiment, which left Castlebar in the morning, were furnished with 40 rounds of ammunition per man.

A dispatch from Cork says that a meeting, convened by the Mayor of the city, has opened subscription lists for Parnell's defense.

The *Times* in a leading article says: "The vagueness with which the idea of a relief expedition was welcomed in Ulster may serve as a warning that terrorism, if unchecked, would too easily provoke reprisals."

KANSAS STRONG FOR GARFIELD.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 11.—The *Champion* has official returns from all the counties in the State except 12 on the remote frontier. [illegible] Hancock, 78,917; Weaver, 13,330; Garfield's plurality, 58,609. This will be increased to about 62,000. The total vote of the State will be about 200,000, an increase of 62,000 since 1878. The Greenback vote is about 9,000 less than it was two years ago.

HOW THE SOUTH IS KEPT SOLID.

NEGROES DEPRIVED OF THEIR VOTES, INTIMIDATED AND BEATEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The following extracts from a private letter received here from a gentleman residing in the town of Aiken, S. C., will give an idea of the manner in which the Democrats carried Aiken and other counties in that State:

"The Democrats, mostly mounted, were in town early, but were preceded by a large number of colored men, who were waiting for the poll to open. The Democratic Board of Managers controlled the poll, and blockaded it by the erection of a board fence 20 feet in length in front of the window opposite which the ballot-box stood, the passage between the fence and window being only about two feet wide. The voters were required to press into the narrow passage thus formed in order to deposit their ballots. There was not sufficient room for two lines to form, and as a white man will not stand in the same line with negroes, a systematic crowding and pushing was started and maintained by the whites, the purpose being to provoke a collision. Nearly all the whites voted before the blacks were allowed to approach the poll, and as each black man reached the window to deposit his ballot he was asked a number of irrelevant questions, merely for the purpose of consuming time, and when all the questions were satisfactorily answered the voter was informed that he must get a white man to identify him before his vote could be accepted. In this way the day was consumed, and when the time came for closing the poll hundreds of black men were turned away without having been given an opportunity to deposit their votes. During the day five colored men were stabbed in the back while quietly standing in line awaiting their turn to vote. The Democrats had drawn up directly opposite the poll a large cannon, and the whites was frequently made that if the colored people raised any disturbance they would be swept from the street. In this town (Aiken) there were 1,104 votes cast, of which 719 were given to the Democrats and 385 to the Republicans. This is the first time the Democrats have received a majority in Aiken, and the extent of the fraud is shown by the fact that the census just taken shows that the entire population is only 2,045. A number of Democrats voted as many as five times, some of those guilty of the crime being well-known business men.

"The returns for the county indicate that a total of 4,972 Democratic votes were cast, and that the majority for the Democratic ticket is 3,483, a number far in excess of their bona fide vote. At many polling-places in the county there were no Republican ballots cast, for the reason that the Democrats forcibly took the Republican tickets from the ticket-bearers and burned them. One United States Supervisor was beaten and driven from the poll, and others were driven away by threats of personal violence. * * * Honest Democrats of the North would blush to witness the practices of their Southern allies. A young lawyer, and a Democrat, from New-York, who is here for the benefit of his health, was so shocked at the brutality exhibited by the Democrats in this county on election day that he declared himself a Republican henceforward, and has written a letter to Senator Conkling describing and denouncing the shameful proceedings of South Carolina Democrats."

CONGRESSIONAL PROSPECTS.

MR. CONGER AND THE MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP—AN EXTRA SESSION NOT IMPROBABLE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Congressman Conger, of Michigan, arrived here to-day for a brief visit. He says he is a candidate for United States Senator in Michigan in the election that is to take place this Winter, and that Messrs. Baldwin, Joy, and Bagley are also candidates. He does not think the canvass has as yet taken shape enough to indicate its precise drift. He has had no opportunity of consulting with members about the future, but his own judgment inclines him to believe that there will be an extra session after March 4. Presidential election Winters are always uneasy and feverish times. Members will not settle down to regular work. The plans for, and divisions of, patronage under a new Administration unsettle regular business. Mr. Conger thinks it will be practically impossible to accomplish anything beyond the regular appropriation bills. Some of these may fall if the Democrats display their usual obstinacy and filibustering tendencies. Mr. Conger thinks that a combination of circumstances will make an extra session possible. One of the causes will be legislation required for next year's refunding. He thinks that Mr. Wood's 10-30 bond, bearing 8½ per cent. interest, will probably be agreed to by Congress in nearly its present shape. Some minor modifications may be made, but the general scheme of the bill is unobjectionable. The bill would have been passed last session had not some of its details been objectionable, and while they were being modified by the Ways and Means Committee the session slipped away without action. There is other financial legislation pending relating to the silver dollar that Mr. Conger says, as a matter of course, will not be reached this Winter. Mr. Conger has no preferences for the Speakership. In case he is a member of the next House instead of the Senate, as he hopes to be, he will, in all probability, be himself a candidate.

INAUGURATION DAY PLANS.

THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON PREPARING TO DO HONOR TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The initial steps have already been taken to arrange for a public demonstration on the part of the citizens of Washington on the day of the inauguration of President-elect Garfield. At the inauguration of President Hayes, there was no demonstration on the part of the citizens of this District, owing to the fact that the official count of the Electoral vote was not completed by Congress until within two days of March 4, which made a demonstration of this character impossible. As the election of Gen. Garfield is likely to be declared by Congress without unusual delay, there will be ample time to provide for the customary demonstration, including an inauguration ball on the evening of March 4. A number of military and civic organizations of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland have already made inquiries about accommodations during the first week in March. Some dissatisfaction is being manifested with the officers of the Post Office in connection with this matter. These officers, it is alleged, have constituted an Executive Committee to take charge of the proposed demonstration, of which a majority is composed of their own number. Demonstrations of this kind have heretofore been arranged by citizens of the District without regard to party, and it would be better if Government subordinate officers would permit the movement in honor of the President-elect to emanate from the people, and to be under their general direction.

GEN. HANCOCK'S DELICACY.

Gen. Hancock, at Governor's Island, this morning, denied that the letter purporting to have been written by him to an army officer at Washington touching the New-York vote was written by him, and said that he was one of the few persons who could not discuss the Presidential election at present without indelicacy. He also said if there was a letter in existence from him purporting to be of that tenor let it be produced.

GREENOUGH, THE SCULPTOR, NOT DEAD.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The report of the death of H. S. Greenough, the sculptor, is untrue; but his son Gordon, a young painter, residing in Rome has [illegible] died.

THE FRENCH CRISIS ENDED

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY.

THE RESIGNATIONS OF THE CABINET MEMBERS WITHDRAWN—LEGITIMIST ATTACKS ON THE GOVERNMENT—M. BAUDRY D'ASSON EXPELLED FROM THE CHAMBER BY FORCE.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—At the assembling of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Baudry d'Asson took his seat despite the recent vote expelling him. He refused to leave, notwithstanding the orders of M. Gambetta, the President. The latter then suspended the sitting. The members of the majority left the house. The Right remained. M. Baudry d'Asson continuing obdurate, the bureau of the Chamber ordered his expulsion, and the military guard were called in, forcing him away. The members of the Right clustered around M. Baudry d'Asson, who, violently resisting with his hands and feet, was expelled by the united efforts of 15 soldiers and confined in an adjacent room.

In the Chamber of Deputies this evening, M. Legrand, of the Republican Union, introduced the interpellation addressed to the Government. He insisted on the necessity of a clear and comprehensible policy, and said the disagreement which had arisen was purely formal. If the Cabinet possessed the confidence of the Chamber it ought to remain, if not, it ought to resign.

M. Jules Ferry, President of the Ministerial Council, said the Republic needed a durable Cabinet. Regarding the programme of the Cabinet, he referred the House to the Ministerial statement already made. He declared the Ministry was resolved not to tolerate violation of law or anarchy, whether caused by Royalists or Revolutionists. The Ministers were agreed, he said, and their programme ought to be accepted by common consent. M. Ferry asked the House not to recur to the order of the day, as the difference of opinion did not turn upon a question of principle, but upon a question of time. The vote which the Chamber was about to record would indicate simply whether a misunderstanding existed, and the vote should be unequivocal, so that it might be known where the majority was.

M. Clémenceau, the Extreme Left, reproached the Government with undue tolerance in not daring to prosecute the factious persons in Tourcoing. He censured the Ministry for trying to remain in power and compelling the Chamber to support a Ministry lacking authority.

M. Naquet, of the Extreme Left, defended the Government. M. Keller, Legitimist, attacked the Government for enforcing the religious decrees. M. Périn, of the Extreme Left, reiterated the arguments of M. Clémenceau.

M. Ferry said the Cabinet resigned from a sense of pride, and withdrew their resignations from motives of patriotism. He pointed out that M. de Freycinet, the late Premier, had resigned because he wished to suspend the application of the decrees and have fresh legislation on the subject.

A vote of confidence in the Government was then adopted by 397 yeas to 131 nays.

M. Baudry-d'Asson has refused to promise not to re-enter the Chamber of Deputies during the time of his exclusion, and he is, therefore, still kept in confinement.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Paris says: "The decision of the extreme and advanced Left to adhere to the course which caused the Ministry to resign shows that M. Gambetta is no longer certain of commanding a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. The Education bill, which the Government desired to place first on the order of the day, contains provisions which the Government considers would render the necessity for the immediate dispersion of the non-authorized orders of nuns, which is desired by the more extreme sections of the Republicans."

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A correspondent at Paris says: "The Cabinet has contented itself with a vote of confidence, without venturing to reopen the question of priority in the order of business. The Cabinet remains with Tuesday's defeat hanging over it. The vote of confidence is only a transient means of preventing an immediate crisis."

Another dispatch from Paris says that several friends of M. Baudry-d'Asson struck the soldiers who ejected the Deputy from the Chamber.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The *Times* declares that the unfavorable reports regarding the health of the Emperor of Russia are unfounded.

The Rev. Prof. Flint, who lately visited America, in addressing the divinity class of the University of Edinburgh on the subject of religious thought in the United States, said he did not see what the prospects of Church union were in a land which had no established Church.

A dispatch from Rome says: "Achille Fazzari, an ex-member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and one of Gen. Garibaldi's companions in arms, has written to Gen. Garibaldi expressing the regret of himself and a majority of the General's friends at his going to Genoa, and thus openly encouraging factious remnants of the impossible Republican Party. The writer says: 'I am firmly convinced that a Republic in Italy would certainly lead to the restoration of the Bourbon, Papal, Grand Ducal, and other factions, and you cannot participate in destroying that unity of which you were the chief factor.'" A correspondent says: "It is very broadly hinted by the Italian press that Gen. Garibaldi is an unconscious prisoner, entirely in the hands of those who desire to use him as a mere instrument for the furtherance of their own selfish aims and wild ambition."

The losses by the earthquake in Agram, Croatia, on Tuesday, are estimated at 3,000,000 florins, without reckoning the damage done to the churches. Reports of havoc caused by the earthquake have been received at Agram from the whole surrounding country.

AGRAM, Nov. 11.—Fresh shocks of earthquake occurred here at noon to-day, and many houses fell, causing a most fearful panic. The session of the Diet is suspended on account of the danger.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 11.—Kelly, the bushranger, has been hanged. He was the leader of a gang of bushrangers notorious for bank robberies in New South Wales, which had long defied the authorities to break it up. In the fight between the officers and the robbers at the time the gang was captured four persons were killed.

SYDNEY, Nov. 11.—Parliament has been dissolved. After the dissolution, Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, issued an address in favor of free trade and the extension of the municipal Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—A dispatch has been received from Dervisch Pasha, stating that he has persuaded the notables in Dulcigno to consent to the cession of the territory, and that he believes he will persuade the rest of the people.

TEHERAN, Nov. 11.—A former Persian Minister of War has been sent to the seat of war in consequence of the dangerous illness and reported death of the Persian commander-in-chief. Some of the Kurdish chiefs have submitted, while others have fled.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.—The Servian envoy has given a written declaration admitting Austria's right to be treated on a footing with the most favored nation in the negotiations of the treaty of commerce, the obstacle to the commencement of which is thus removed.

CONGRESSMEN FROM ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 11.—Returns of the Presidential and Congressional elections come in slowly. Enough is known to give assurance of the election of four Democratic Congressmen. In the First District Dunn leads Johnson by 5,600 votes, with Desha and Mississippi Counties to hear from, which will not alter the result. In the Second District Jones is elected by 2,124 plurality over Williams, who leads Gilord (Grbk.) 1,000. In the Third District Cravens is re-elected over Boles (Rep.) by 5,000 majority. In the Fourth District Gunter is re-elected by a plurality over Peel (Dem.) of about 1,500, Murphy (Rep.) being 1,000 behind Peel.

DENYING LUDLOW'S ELECTION.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS CLAIMING GOOD GROUNDS FOR A CONTEST.

TRENTON, Nov. 11.—The Republicans of New-Jersey do not relish the idea of having their State shown up in cartoons to the gaze of the outside world as the tail of the defunct Democratic beast. They are not yet prepared to admit that they have elected a Democratic Governor, and, even if they had, they think that a gain of 12,000 votes for their ticket entitles them to the favorable consideration of their brethren in other States. The latest returns show on their face about 500 majority for Ludlow, the Democratic candidate, but the Republicans say they have ample proof of illegal votes cast for him sufficient to upset that majority, and they are now discussing the expediency of contesting his election. The laws of New-Jersey governing a contested election for the office of Governor are somewhat peculiar. They provide that the person making the contest shall, within 30 days after the election, give notice to the person claiming to be elected of his intention to contest the election with a statement of the grounds therefor. When the Legislature meets the contestant is required to present a petition in writing to the Senate as soon as it convenes, setting forth in detail and with accompanying affidavits, the grounds on which he proposes to contest the election, and the President of the Senate is thereupon required to convene both houses of the Legislature for the purpose of selecting a committee or jury to decide the contest. This committee is selected in the following manner:

The names of all the Senators are placed in one box and the names of all the Assemblymen in another, there being in the New-Jersey Legislature 21 of the former and 60 of the latter. From the Senatorial box 10 names are drawn by lot, and from the Assembly box 20 names. These names are then handed over to the contestant and the person claiming to be elected, and they are allowed to challenge and strike off alternately 6 of the Senators who were drawn by ballot and 20 of the Assemblymen, leaving the committee to consist of 18 members—4 Senators and 9 Assemblymen. In challenging names the contestant is allowed to strike off the first name, his opponent the second, and so on alternately. The committee or jury of 13, thus constituted, have full power to investigate the entire ground on which the contest is made, and to decide who shall be Governor, and their decision is final. No canvassing board or other authority has a right, in case of a contest, to declare who is elected Governor pending the decision of the committee above described. The law is eminently fair and just, and gives neither party any partisan advantage. It might happen that the contestant, in the drawing of the jury, would secure a majority of his own party, or it might turn out just the reverse. The chances would be in favor of Mr. Potts, in case he should decide to make the contest, since the next Legislature of New-Jersey will consist of 15 Republican Senators and 33 Republican Assemblymen, against 6 Democratic Senators and 27 Democratic Assemblymen. The term of the outgoing Governor does not expire in New-Jersey, as it does in New-York, prior to the meeting of the Legislature, but about three weeks afterward, thus affording ample time to decide a contest in the manner above described. The New-Jersey Legislature will meet in the early part of January, but Mr. Potts will probably decide within a week whether or not he will contest Mr. Ludlow's election.

PLEADING FOR SHERMAN.

"PRIVATE" DALZELL WRITES A LETTER ABOUT THE OHIO SENATORIAL CONTEST.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 11.—The Hon. J. M. Dalzell has written an extended letter to the Cleveland *Herald*, in which he says: "In view of the various criticisms that have been made by the press of the country on the letter of Secretary Sherman, dated Nov. 5, and addressed to me, I beg leave to make some explanation of the circumstances which drew out that letter. On the 4th inst. I wrote to Secretary Sherman, as I have been in the habit of doing these 15 years and more, and he replied as promptly and as candidly and fully as he has always replied to my letters." Mr. Dalzell says that he plainly asked Sherman as to his position, so that his friends might know what to do.

In conclusion he says: "I begged an early reply, and he sent it the next day, and published it, and that is all there is about it. The result is that we know precisely what to do, and the faster men know where Secretary Sherman stands the better. The ball is opened, and the fight between Foster and Sherman is now open, fair and square. Neither can now have any advantage over the other, and, whichever is chosen, Ohio will be honored, indeed, for both are great statesmen. Secretary Sherman was fairly defeated at Chicago, and I helped to do it, and rejoice at the fact. Not that 'I loved Rome less, but Cæsar more.' Garfield was then and long before my choice, as all newspaper readers know. Fair play now accords Sherman the best place in the gift of Ohio, to make up, in a measure, for our failure to support him at Chicago, and I have no doubt of his return to the Senate."

COUNTING OUT EXTRAORDINARY.

A REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITY OF 100 TRANSFORMED INTO A BOURBON MAJORITY OF OVER 5,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 11.—In Orangeburg County the Board of Canvassers has thrown out the returns from four large Republican precincts, and thereby transformed my majority of 97 in that county into a majority of 915 for O'Connor. In Charleston County the Board of Canvassers has thrown out the returns from seven large Republican polls and transformed my majority of 1,848 in that county into a majority of 3,317 for O'Connor. By the action of the Canvassing Boards in these two counties, the majority of 100 which I had, according to the returns made by the Democratic managers themselves, has been transformed into a majority of over 5,000 for O'Connor.

E. W. M. MACKEY.

THE FLORIDA OUTRAGES.

THE PRISONERS TAKEN FROM THE UNITED STATES OFFICER VOLUNTARILY GIVE THEMSELVES UP.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 11.—Four of the citizens of Madison, who were forcibly rescued from a Deputy United States Marshal on Tuesday night, came to this city voluntarily this morning and delivered themselves to the United States authorities; the fifth is sick, but will come on as soon as able. They had an examination and were released on light bail. They publish a card denouncing the outrage and saying that they have no knowledge of the identity of their rescuers, and aver that any citizen of that county, against whom charges for violating the United States election laws is preferred, will come voluntarily before the proper tribunal, without arrest, on notification. The *Union* to-morrow, in an editorial denouncing the outrage, will advise a suspension of judgment as to the political complexion of those committing it, and suggests some circumstances tending to raise a doubt as to whether Democrats or Republicans were its authors. The outrage is denounced by all.

PUNISHING BOURBON FRAUD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 11.—Thirty-nine warrants of arrests for offenses under the election laws have already been issued by the United States officers in Charleston. Without exception, the accused men are Democrats. Several arrests have also been made in Richland and other counties, and the dockets of the Circuit Court will be full in April.

THE PERJURED WITNESSES

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MOREY BUSINESS.

S. S. MOREY AND JAMES O'BRIEN BEFORE THE GRAND JURY—INDICTMENTS FOUND AGAINST A NUMBER OF PERSONS—O'BRIEN'S CONFESSION IN FULL.

The interest in the confessions of S. S. Morey and James O'Brien, the two perjured witnesses who swore in the Philp case that they personally knew the mythical H. L. Morey, to whom the forged Chinese letter was addressed, was in nowise abated yesterday, and crowds thronged the District Attorney's office all day, intent on learning who are implicated by the statements of the two men. At no time since the exposure of the Tweed Ring has there been more excitement among local Democratic politicians than that which has been created by the astounding developments which have followed the perpetration of the Morey forgery. The Chinese letter, which was relied on by the Democrats to carry the election for Gen. Hancock, has proved a perfect Nemesis to the party, and the politicians are anxiously asking where the avenging hand will strike first. They found small consolation in the District Attorney's office, however, yesterday. Mr. Bell, in whose hands the case of the two perjurers rests, was as silent as the grave, and to all questions as to what was to be done, or who is implicated, his one answer was, "I can't say yet." Col. Bliss and Mr. Davenport remained in the office, neglecting their private business, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening, hurrying to and fro from one room to another and working hard in aiding Mr. Bell in the work he is engaged in. There was an air of mystery about the office which no man not in the secret could fathom. The only certainty is that Samuel S. Morey has seriously implicated certain prominent Democrats of this City, and that indictments have already been drawn against these men. Who they are will not be known until they have been arrested, which will probably be very soon.

Justice Morgan reached the District Attorney's office at 10 o'clock, and, entering an inner room, sent for Samuel S. Morey. The perjured witness hobbled painfully into the room on his crutches, and took his seat. The Hon. Edwin M. Stoughton, Col. George Bliss, Assistant District Attorneys Bell and Rollins, John L. Davenport, and Col. Henry J. Johnson, of Cumberland, Md., were also in the room. Morey's confession, made on Wednesday, was read to him, and he signed his name as he said the mythical H. L. Morey signed his, in a "bold, coarse hand." James O'Brien, who personated Robert Lindsay, was then called before the Justice, and signed the statement made by him on Wednesday. Justice Morgan held both men to bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer before the Grand Jury for the crime of perjury. These proceedings lasted two hours and a half.

The Grand Jury were in session, and at 1 o'clock the cases of Morey and O'Brien were brought before it. Col. Henry J. Johnson, William E. Griffith, James Reid, and R. T. Powell, of Cumberland, Md., were examined in regard to O'Brien, and an indictment for perjury was promptly found against that enterprising Washingtonian. He was committed to the Tombs for trial at General Sessions. To the surprise of everybody, Samuel S. Morey was then summoned to the jury room. He was gone but a few minutes, and when he returned it was announced that he had been committed to the House of Detention as a witness. He lay down on one of the benches in the ante-room, and was suddenly attacked by an epileptic fit. He bounded from the bench and landed five feet away, and for ten minutes he lay rigid. His friends pulled off his boots and stockings, and by vigorously pounding on the solos of his feet finally restored him. On the statements of this witness the Grand Jury ordered indictments against certain persons, the disclosure of whose names at present would interfere with the ends of justice. It is said that warrants for the arrest of the indicted persons were issued, and the arrests may be made immediately.

The confession of Samuel S. Morey, so far as made public yesterday, covers 17 pages of legal cap, but every material fact which it contains was printed in yesterday's TIMES. Some of the facts which Morey testified to are withheld for the present in the interests of justice. With regard to the jealous care taken of him by the National Democratic Committee, in whose rooms he lodged for two nights, Morey says in his confession:

Sunday morning we went down to the Democratic Head-quarters first, and found nobody there but some women cleaning up. We went then and got breakfast, came back, and they kept us there. I met a man by the name of Moore first, and then a number of them—head-quarters' men. I did not see Mr. Barnum. He had returned to Connecticut the evening previous. There was another man there I could tell his name if I heard it. Mr. Moore was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Democratic Committee there, they said. I saw what I supposed was the Secretary, the man that wrote and gave us the check when we returned. He gave me a check for $50 for my traveling expenses for Mr. Clark, and $100 he was to give to me when he got the check cashed. The $100 was for coming on, I suppose. He didn't say what it was for. I got the $100. When I returned to Lawrence I got it. That Sunday he got a carriage and took us to the Central Park. From there we went down to Staten Island on the ferry-boat. We stopped down there until about 6 o'clock. I think that was the time—the train started. I arrived there in the morning, and went to this man's house, and he informed me that a policeman by the name of Birmingham had promised to get me a job. So I waited round that day. It was raining very hard. At night me and him together went up town to see if we could see this Birmingham, and we could not find him. I was to stop at his house. We came back home and went to bed. The next morning I got up and staid around the house a while and went up town, and there met me Louis Harbaugh, and me and him walked around together. We went to the water-works there, looking for this Birmingham. I could not find him. In the afternoon we went back to this friend's house again. He keeps a saloon, and we sat there playing a game of seven-up. We ate supper there about 5 o'clock, and we started to go up town again to see if we could see Birmingham, and as we were going up the street we met Birmingham and another man coming down, and said he to Birmingham, "Come on and let us go back to Buck's"—he was my friend—and get a glass of beer." There was another man with him, and the four of us went back. I think Harbaugh walked with Birmingham. During the time Harbaugh had introduced me to Birmingham. So we got to Buck's and Buck introduced me again. I said, "We have been made acquainted." We drank two or three glasses of beer and went outside on the porch. After that Buck called me and I got out there. He said, "Jim, how would you like to make $100." I said, "What doing." He had told me before that they had been hunting for Robert Lindsay the Sunday before that, and the fellows all around there had a guy, "Who found Robert Lindsay." I didn't know who Robert Lindsay was, and had never heard of him. They told me there was a man there hunting all around for Robert Lindsay, and he could not be found; and this man, whose name was Walton, told him to get anybody that would come and answer to the name of Robert Lindsay, and that they would give him $100. So I told this man, "I don't know nothing about this; I don't want to get into any scrape." He said: "You don't have to do anything except to go to New-York and show that there is such a person as Robert Lindsay." Said he, "They can't make you swear that you made out the affidavit." "I didn't make out the affidavit," I said. "Well," he said, "if you don't want to go, you need not go. You can get the money in advance, and jump off the train, if you want to." I said, "No; if I start I will go all the way." So, going to the train, we met this man Walton at the depot, and Birmingham introduced him to me. He introduced me as Lindsay. But before we got up there we sat down to talk it all over—before we got to the hotel at the depot where this man was stopping. Said I, "Does this man [Walton] understand that my name is not Lindsay?" He said, "Yes; he told me to get a man to answer to the name of Lindsay." So when we got up there he introduced me as Lindsay. Walton said: "Do you understand what you are going to get?" I said, "This man says I am to receive $100." He said, "Yes, you are." He said, "All right." So, when he came out with the ticket he said: "Here is your ticket to New-York and $10. I could not get a round-trip ticket; but that is to pay your way back." So then we started along, and he explained everything, even got me a Tribune paper so I could see the letter. Birmingham got me that, so that I could see it and study it. Coming on, I asked him if there was any trial about this affair. He said, "No, none at all." Then I said, "I can't be hurt much. I will go." When we arrived here we stopped at some office—I think THE TIMES or *Tribune* first. We went in a cab, and went from there to the *Truth* office, and there I was introduced as Lindsay.

Q.—Whom did you see there? A.—Mr. Hart, Mr. Post, and a man by the name of Byrne?

Q.—Did you have any conversation with them? A.—Walton then walked out and he and Hart had some private conversation, when Hart came in and said, "Walton has told me all about it. I understand it." When we were leaving Cumberland Birmingham held out his hand and said to me, "Good-bye, Harry," and looked up into Walton's face, as much as to say, "I know all about it." Coming on the train I said to Walton, "Who is going to pay you this money?" He said, "The *Truth* will pay you through me." So, after we arrived here they examined me.

Q.—Who examined you? A.—First Post. This Birmingham told me to make up a story about the Working Men's Union. "That is what you represent, and that is all you have got to do," and when I got on the stand I told them about mines. After that I went to supper. Before I went to supper Hart said, "Have you got any changes?" I said "No." He said, "Here, you had better take this," and he gave me $10. He first offered me $5. The next day, being Sunday, I said I wanted to get a clean shirt, and then he gave me $10. We went to supper, and a man went with me. They call him "Box." His name is Ellen. We went with him to supper, and he never left me while I have been here. He slept with me and never let me go out of his sight. When we came from supper Hart said to Box: "You had better take him to Tony Pastor's Theatre," and told some man there to write a letter. Who the man was I do not know. I have only seen him once, and that letter was given to Box, and we went to Tony Pastor's, and he offered it there at the theatre. We received two tickets and went in. Hart told me to come back soon, that Howe would want to see me. We came back after the first part of the variety, before the last drama, or whatever it was, and then I was cross-questioned by Howe about the mines, and he said that would do. He said: "That's all you will have to swear to."

Q.—How many times have you been at the *Truth* office? A.—I have been there all the time, I might as well say, except to go to the theatre or to meals or to the hotel to go to bed.

Q.—Did you go to the Democratic head-quarters? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say to Box at any time that your name was not Lindsay? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with any one in regard to that for which you came on here? A.—No one at all. Mr. Hart said to me: "I know your name is not Lindsay." He said: "Walton knows your name. He heard it there in Cumberland."

Q.—This Walton said that you were going to get this money through the *Truth*? A.—Through the *Truth*.

Q.—Then when you made a statement yesterday that your name was Lindsay you knew at the time that it was untrue? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that all the statement that you want to make? Have you told us all in regard to this transaction that you desire to state? A.—I desire to state it all. Mr. Hart told me that Walton told him all about this. He said: "I will pay you, and it will pay you double to put him in a hole." They asked me if I knew where Main-street was in Lynn, I said, "No, I know where the main street is," and Post and Hart said: "That is just the way for you to answer in court." Post said to me: "If they ask you any questions, don't have any hesitation in answering them about this secret organization. Just tell them you are bound by oath not to divulge any secrets. If they ask you any questions, answer them right out openly." Hart said: "Suppose they bring Garfield and put him on the stand?" And Post said, "I wish they would." When I came I did not understand I would have to do any swearing at all. If I had known that I would not have come. I was out of work and didn't have any money. Hart asked me how I would like to have a job in Boston. I told him I would like it very much, and he said: "Well, we won't say anything about that now until this is over."

Q.—You never lived in Cumberland, did you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know a person by the name of William M. Thompson? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You came to Cumberland through Birmingham? A.—No, through Buck O'Neil, who lives in Cumberland and keeps a saloon there.

Q.—Who is Birmingham? A.—He is a Police officer at Cumberland.

Q.—What is his full name? A.—I do not know. They call him some kind of a nickname.

Q.—How did you know Buck O'Neil? A.—I was in Cumberland last Summer, and then three weeks before I went up there. The time of the Baltimore Centennial and the time of the National Fair at Washington, Buck O'Neil and Joe Albaugh came down to Washington and saw the fair, and also the Baltimore Centennial, and while in Washington they came to see me, as I was acquainted with both of them.

Q.—When did you go to Cumberland on this business? A.—When was it that Buck O'Neil wrote you? A.—He did not write; he sent a man with a letter to my house on election day. I was boarding on Market-space, Georgetown. The day before election I went to Baltimore in the interest of the Republican Party to keep the Democratic repeaters from coming over there.

Q.—Then a man came from Cumberland and asked you to go to Buck O'Neil? A.—That was either election day or the day before election, but I didn't hear it until election night. I went to Cumberland the next night; that was Wednesday night.

Q.—Who did you see there? A.—Buck O'Neil.

Q.—In his saloon? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who else did you see? A.—There was some fellows standing around there I met on the street as I was going to Buck O'Neil's house—Frank Quigley and a man who they call Pendergast. They asked me to go back as far as Buck's and get a glass of beer. We went back and stood there drinking. It was raining hard, and I remained there all day. That was Thursday. Wednesday it took me almost all night to come from Washington—until 8 o'clock in the morning. Thursday I saw Buck O'Neil. He said: "Stay around, that probably Birmingham would come down." He told me that Birmingham had a job for me. I staid around there. The instructions was that I should stay at his house until I did get work.

Q.—Up to that time had you ever known Birmingham? A.—

...ance as to you a printed copy of it after you left Cumberland to come to New-York? A.—No, Sir. JAMES O'BRIEN.

Taken before me Nov. 10, 1880.
B. T. MORGAN, Police Justice, New-York City.

O'Brien was seen by a TIMES reporter in his cell on the second tier of the Tombs. He seemed quite cheerful, but was, according to to his own statement, the victim of uneasy suspense. "I wish this whole business was settled one way or the other," said he. "It is an unfortunate piece of business all the way through. You can bet your life that if I knew that I would have had to swear to anything here before I came I would never have come to New-York. But when I got here I could do nothing else." He suggested that if the Democratic Committee would forward him some of the money he had been promised, it would be quite convenient at the present crisis. He said he had not had anything since he was given $20, as "loose change," to spend. He inquired for the City address of Congressman "Sunset" Cox, saying that he wished to communicate something to the person in Cox's employment. He concluded the interview by declaring that all persons connected with the scurrilous newspaper that first gave publicity to the forged letter were liars, and suggested that the paper itself could more appropriately be called the *Liar*. He said he had been down to that office in consultation with people connected with it, although the paper now denied any knowledge about the consultations. O'Brien asserted that he would never again go to Washington, as he was ashamed to meet any person there who knew him before he became a witness.

CRAWLING OUT FROM UNDER.

ALBION G. CLARK AND JOHN C. SANBORN, OF LAWRENCE, MAKING STATEMENTS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 11.—Albion G. Clark and John C. Sanborn were interviewed this afternoon in relation to their connection with the Morey matter, and Clark made the following statement:

On Saturday forenoon, Oct. 30, I dropped in to Lawrence to see John C. Sanborn on business. Sanborn was out at the time. There were in the office a number of men. I sat down, and in a few minutes Sanborn entered and said, "Hello, Al, here is a man who wishes to see you," and he pointed to E. J. Mann, who was seated. Mann then said to me, "Where does that man Morey live who worked for you?" Samuel S. Morey had done some chores around and for me at times. I replied, "You would not probably find him at his house now, but would be likely to find him at Coburn's wood-yard, where he is employed as a wood-sawyer." Then Mann told me that he had a telegram from the National Democratic Committee, signed by Barnum, wanting him to send Morey down to New-York at the committee's expense. He wanted to know if I would take him down. I could. Drove with J. D. Parker, of Methuen, to the wood-yard. Called Morey aside and told him a man up town, who had a telegram from New-York wanted him to go there. Morey said he had been bothered a great deal the previous two days, and did not want to have anything more to do with it. I told him that if what was published in the *Eagle* about him was true, he ought to go. Said I: "At any rate, get into the team and we will see Mann, who has the telegram." He would not probably find him at his house now, but would be likely to find him at Coburn's wood-yard, where he is employed as a wood-sawyer." Then Mann told me that he had a telegram from the National Democratic Committee, signed by Barnum, wanting him to send Morey down to New-York at the committee's expense. He wanted to know if I could

HELPING WARREN'S CASE

BEATING THE REBELS BACK AT WHITE OAK RIDGE.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY BY GEN. A. A. HUMPHREYS—GEN. WARREN'S NAME USED INSTEAD OF GEN. ORD'S—THE ENGAGEMENT MINUTELY DESCRIBED.

The testimony in the Warren case yesterday was very interesting to military experts, particularly that of Major-Gen. A. A. Humphreys, who was in command of the Second Corps. He gave an extremely clear and explicit statement of events, so far as his corps participated in them, although he himself was not an actor in the engagement of April 1, 1865, at Five Forks, and his testimony, therefore, had no bearing on the main issue of the inquiry. On one point, however, it was of vital importance to Gen. Warren. It has appeared that Lieut. Grant advised Gen. Meade on the evening before the battle at White Oak Ridge that an attack was preparing on Warren. The next morning the enemy fell upon Ayres's division, which was in advance, and drove the Union troops pell-mell back on Gravelly Run. Griffin's division stopped the rebel advance, and the Fifth Corps, after re-forming, beat the rebels back beyond the White Oak road, thus remaining masters of the field. But Gen. Grant inferred that Gen. Warren had been surprised after receiving due notice of impending attack, and judged him accordingly. Warren has deposed before the court that no such dispatch as that of Gen. Grant to Gen. Meade, advising the latter that an attack was impending on the Fifth Corps, was ever referred to him; and from Gen. Humphreys's testimony yesterday it was rendered probable that Gen. Ord's command was the corps referred to, and that the insertion of the name of Warren was either a clerical error at the time or an error of some subsequent copyist.

The first witness placed upon the stand yesterday was Major O. F. Gillies, of Boston, now a Sergeant in the Fourth United States Cavalry, but who served as Major of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry in the campaign under investigation. Major Gillies was with Gen. Sheridan when the Fifth Corps advanced upon the angle of the works after Gen. Ord had formed in the open ground at the rear and right of the cavalry. The marching of the men in the morning was rather slow, and they seemed very weary and dispirited. Warren's manner was moody and depressed. Sheridan accompanied the infantry to the White Oak road, and then rode ahead to the front of his column. "Gen. Warren, swing round your right, and the rebels are beaten!" He then rode off through the woods in the direction of the fire directly between the lines. The witness expected to see him fall every instant, but he passed unharmed, as if by a miracle. Gen. Warren turned to the witness, and said, "Get these people out of the way," pointing to a cavalry escort of about 40 men who were in front of his lines. Major Gillies did as requested, and the movement began.

The last he remembered seeing of Warren was his disappearance in the woods north of the Boisseau plantation and the White Oak road. While the battle was in progress he heard Gen. Sheridan tell Col. Forsyth, a member of his staff, to give his compliments to Warren if he saw him, and inform him that Gen. Sheridan wished to see him at his earliest convenience. He (the witness) did not see Warren after that, but after the engagement was over caught sight of him coming out of the woods north of the White Oak road, near the point where he had disappeared when the engagement began.

Major-Gen. Humphreys, a gallant old veteran, whose services as commander of the Second Corps are universally mentioned with pride by military men, was the next witness. On taking the stand he was asked to indicate the position of his corps on the morning of the battle of White Oak ridge. He answered, in substance, that it was in front of Pegram's fort. "It was something after 10 o'clock A. M.," said Gen. Humphreys, his eyes brightening with the memory of battle, "when I received a dispatch from Gen. Meade, inclosing one from Gen. Ord to Meade, dated, I think, 9 A. M., in which Gen. Ord notified commanding officer that an attack was probably impending upon his front. Gen. Meade's instructions were that if this anticipated movement of the enemy took place, I was to advance with my corps to attack the rebels right with the Second Corps. While I was getting in dispatch to Gen. Meade in reply to this message, firing began in Gen. Warren's front, and his pickets were evidently being driven in. At 11 o'clock precisely a heavy burst of fire on the right of Gen. Warren indicated that his troops were engaged, and presently the stragglers began to come in a number of stragglers came to the rear. There was a very large number of them. They were stopped by my staff and questioned. I immediately wrote a dispatch to Gen. Meade notifying him that the attack expected upon Gen. Ord's front had developed itself upon Gen. Warren's front, not Gen. Ord's, and advised him of the dispositions I had made. I then directed Gen. Miles to draw out two of his brigades and prepare to attack the enemy, and mounted my horse with the intention of riding to the front of Gen. Warren's line, and during the firing proceeding, and ascertaining what was the meaning of the attack and in what force the rebels were. I asked Gen. Miles to ride along with me, and he did so. On our way to the front of Gen. Warren's line we met Capt. Lindsay, (I distinctly remember—rode up and accosted me, saying he had a message for me from the General, to the effect that he was severely pressed by the enemy and needed help. I told Capt. Lindsay where Griffin was, and fortunately to him that his message was for Griffin, not for me. He replied that that was the case, and rode away in the direction I had indicated as that of Griffin's head-quarters. I then went to Gen. Miles, who was with me, and directed him to advance one of his brigades at once to quell the rebel left. I also directed Gen. Mott and Gen. Ayres to advance and attack the enemy. Shortly after Miles became engaged with his Fourth Brigade. I received a message from him that he needed support, his troops having been repulsed, and a request was made upon Warren's division for a brigade to his support. When I had completed these dispositions, I wrote a dispatch to Gen. Warren telling him what I had done, and received a dispatch from him saying that the Fifth Corps was in position, and that Gen. Griffin's line of battle would be ready to advance to the attack at 1:45 P. M. At 11:40 A. M. I wrote to Gen. Meade advising him of my dispositions and of the condition of affairs.

The remainder of Gen. Humphrys's direct testimony concerned the operations of Gen. Miles during the engagement and the dashing attack of Gen. Mott on the enemy's works. "I was," he said, "constantly in receipt of verbal messages from Miles during the engagement. The Fourth Brigade was repulsed twice, but on its last attempt it penetrated and regained its ground and was pushing the enemy very gallantly. A little later I received a note from Miles asking for another brigade, and sent Gen. de Trobriand to his assistance. Soon after Gen. de Trobriand left me Gen. Gould Hemphreys received a message from Gen. Miles announcing that he had broken the rebel line of battle, taking prisoners and battle-flags, and would capture the enemy's works if he was properly supported. Gen. Hemphreys immediately communicated the tidings contained in Gen. Miles's dispatch to Gen. Meade, who replied that if Gen. Miles could take the works with such assistance as the Second Corps could render, let him attempt it. Then the success of the movement depended upon the simultaneous and concurrent action of several distinct organizations, he despaired of it. The attack was accordingly not made. Before dispositions to that end could be perfected, Gen. Ord's command was driven back, and the enemy were confronting the advance of Gen. Miles in full force. In the meantime, at 12:30 P. M., Gen. Mott had sent a dispatch to Gen. Humphreys, announcing that Mallitoire's brigade had been repulsed in Gen. Mott's front, and was massed within 100 yards of his works, which were described as formidable and fully manned. Gen. Miles withdrew his division from the engagement about 2 P. M., and the Fifth Corps advanced and drove the rebels back to the White Oak road, after a series of obstinate engagements.

The dispatches alluded to in the preceding narrative were then identified and put in evidence, covering Gen. Ord's dispatch dated 9:45 A. M., Gen. Humphreys's dispatch to Gen. Meade dated 11:40 A. M. advising him that the attack early morning on Warren's right, and that he had ordered the attack to be extended along the whole length of his lines; his dispatch to Gen. Wood, dated 1:05 P. M., and another to Gen. Wood, dated 3 P. M., together with the orders of Gen. Meade, the two dispatches from Warren which have already appeared in evidence, and the various messages from Miles and Mott during the progress of the engagement. The cross-examination then began, and continued only a few minutes, the testimony of Gen. Humphreys not being regarded by the counsel for Gen. Sheridan as involving the main issue of the inquiry, that of Gen. Warren's conduct at Five Forks. The inquiry will be continued to-day.

A GAS EXPLOSION.

There was a gas explosion yesterday morning in the sub-cellar beneath the stoop of the old Douglas mansion, Nos. 126 and 128 West Fourteenth-street, which, however, was not attended with serious results. The building is situated near Sixth-avenue, opposite the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, and was formerly occupied as the Museum of Art. At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning a porter went into the sub-cellar to light the gas. He did not notice that the service pipe had been broken or became detached at one of the joints, and when he applied a match to the escaping gas. As he lighted a match the gas-flood gas became ignited, and an explosion followed. The porter was thrown with force against the wall, and his whiskers were singed. He managed to make his escape from the cellar without further injury. The gas was turned off until the break in the service pipe was repaired. The building was not damaged by the explosion.

CRIMES LAID AT AN EX-MAYOR'S DOOR.

One night last May the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Paterson was burned down, undoubtedly by an incendiary. A few nights later three large barns and a chapel in Bergen and Passaic Counties were destroyed by fire, all at about the same time. The same night a house and wagon-house in Hackensack were burned, and the night following a second house. The next day Mayor Hopper was arrested on suspicion of being the author of all the incendiarisms, and all fitting stolen the horse and wagon. He was tried yesterday for larceny and convicted, and his trial for arson was set down for next Monday. He has also been indicted for arson in Bergen County, for a year or two he was sexton of Grace Church, and left because his wages were not raised.

DAVID N. LORD'S WILL.

HOW HE DISTRIBUTED PROPERTY WORTH $700,000.

The will of the late David N. Lord, authorizing the distribution of nearly $700,000, including $218,800 among charitable and religious societies, has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Calvin. The instrument was signed by the testator on July 18, 1877, and offered for probate on Aug. 24 last. After directing the Executors—George H. Baldwin-Leon D. Debost, and Henry Day—to purchase such a monument for his grave "as they shall deem proper," Mr. Lord bequeathed legacies ranging from $5,000 to $10,000 to about 80 relatives; $1,000 each to James and Naomi Chappel, servants; $1,000 to his housekeeper; $50,000 to Mary B. Colt, wife of George Colt, of Norwich, Conn., and daughter of Harriet Belden, sister of Eliza Jane Lord, the testator's wife; $10,000 to the Rev. Henry M. Parsons, of Boston; $100,000 each to George H. Belden and Timothy C. Baldwin, both nephews of the deceased; $10,000 to Leon D. Debost, his partner; $7,000 to A. B. Debost, another partner; $5,000 to the Woman's Hospital, at Forty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue; $7,500 to the Trustees of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., to be appropriated to the payment of the salary of the Rev. Lyman Coleman, D. D., a Professor, and after his death to be retained for the benefit of the college. From the residue of his estate, should any exist after the payment of debts and the legacies above mentioned, the testator bequeaths $20,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, whose office is at No. 23 Centre-street; $50,000 to the American Bible Society; $50,000 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, whose office is in the Bible House, and $50,000 to the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, at Forty-second-street and Lexington-avenue. From the surplus $100,000 is set apart to be distributed pro rata among all the legatees in according to the amount given to each, except Jane Maria Lord, of San Francisco; Marion H. Lord, the widow of Edwin Lord, Jr., and the societies to whom moneys are bequeathed. The Executors are directed to invest the residue, at their discretion, to continue the interest of the testator in the firm of David N. Lord & Co. for the period of three years from August, 1879, and also his interest in the Carlton Mills, in Pennsylvania, for the same period of time. At the expiration of the three years the assets are realized from the real estate, and are to be regarded as subject to the rights and powers invested in the Executors. The witnesses to the will were Daniel Lord, Jr., and Franklin B. Lord.

THREE MEN PROBABLY DROWNED.

COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER BETWEEN A SMALL BOAT AND A BARGE.

The dangers to which row-boats crossing to and from Blackwell's Island are exposed have frequently been demonstrated by accidents of a serious nature. Swift and varying currents bear the frail craft out of their courses, and often carry them rapidly under the bows or against the sides of passing vessels. The small boats which ply between the City and the Work-house landing have from time to time experienced such accidents, but they have rarely resulted in the drowning of any persons in the boats. The most serious accident reported within the last two or three years occurred on Wednesday evening, not long after darkness had settled upon the river. The circumstances, as described by Warden Louden, of the Work-house, are as follows: Between 6:30 and 7 P. M. he and his wife left the Island for the City in a large row-boat, manned by a crew of male inmates of the Work-house, including William J. Boyd, Michael Flynn, John Sittle, and John Conover. Soon after leaving the Island landing, the Warden's attention was attracted to the head-lights of a tug approaching. His order to cease rowing was promptly obeyed by the men, who rested on their oars until the tug had passed.

No notice was taken of a barge attached to the tug by a hawser several hundred feet in length. The rowing was resumed, and no one perceived the danger until the boat was within a few yards of the vessel. The men then immediately stopped rowing, but the current at that point dashed them violently against the barge, partly upsetting and filling the boat with water. Flynn, Conover, Boyd, and Sittle, losing presence of mind, jumped into the stream, while the remaining members of the crew, the Warden, and his wife clung to the boat, and succeeded in making a landing at the foot of East Seventy-fourth-street. Three of the men who jumped overboard were borne away by the rapid current, and not having since been heard from, are supposed to be drowned. Conover was picked up in an exhausted condition near the foot of Sixty-fourth-street, whither he had been carried by the tide. He could give no information as to the fate of his companions. Warden Louden, in reporting the occurrence to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, asserted that the row-boat displayed no lights, and blamed the boat's crew were, consequently, unable to make her out until within a few yards of her hull. The Commissioners requested him to institute additional inquiries respecting the missing men, and to learn, if possible, the names of the tug and barge.

EX-JUDGE MORRIS'S ASSAILANT.

M'LAUGHLIN'S MAN INDICTED FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, who was brutally assaulted on Wednesday in a restaurant on Clinton-street, Brooklyn, by Deputy Coroner James Dunne, was confined to his bed yesterday, suffering severely from his injuries. Mr. Morris's law partner and Mr. Benjamin Middleton, the latter of whom was with the injured man at the time of the assault, went before the Grand Jury yesterday and gave testimony which led to the indictment of Dunne on a charge of felonious assault with intent to kill. It can be shown, it is said, that Dunne, after the publication of the letter denouncing him as a representative of the criminal classes, threatened to "lay out" Judge Morris, and Mr. Middleton says he heard Dunne say, when Mr. Morris cried out, "I am being murdered," "I intend to kill you," or words to that effect.

The indictment was brought into the Court of Over and Terminer with a number of others, and not one was lost in locating a bench warrant for the accused. Dunne is one of "Boss" McLaughlin's chief lieutenants, and as soon as the indictment was found messengers were sent out to procure bail. Bondsmen were soon in attendance, but the officers intrusted with the warrant for Dunne's arrest had not succeeded in finding him when the District Attorney's office closed. As Judge Morris, while severely injured is in no danger of death, the offense, even under the indictment, is bailable one. Dunne's friends, however, thought that bail would be reduced yesterday, and not wishing to have so influential a political manager locked up all night in a cell, advised the accused to keep out of the way until to day, when he will, it is said, surrender himself.

A DEFAULTER HELD.

Henry Freeman, the chief clerk in the office of the United States Local Inspectors of Steamboats, who was arrested on Wednesday on the charge of converting to his personal use $5,700 of the office funds, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. Inspectors Austin Jayne and John K. Matthews swore to a deposition setting forth that their attention was called to the misdeeds of Freeman through a discrepancy of $110 in his accounts for the month of October. Freeman, it appears, submitted a statement giving the total number of licenses granted during the month at 36, and the receipts in fees as $620. Reference to the blank license-book showed, however, that 47 blanks had been taken therefrom, and this fact led the Inspectors to believe that the number of licenses had been greater, making the total receipts $670 for the month. A subsequent examination of the books, papers, and accounts kept by Freeman, satisfied Messrs. Jayne and Matthews that during Freeman's three years of service he received, in addition to the money accounted for, $5,700, paid by masters and engineers of vessels as license fees. Yesterday an additional discrepancy of $70 was discovered in the accounts of the present month, increasing the total deficiency to $5,770. Counsel for the accused asked for an examination to-morrow, which was granted, the Commissioner meanwhile turning the prisoner over to the United States Marshal in default of $5,000 bail.

THE SINKING OF THE FERNANDE.

On the night of Aug. 4 the French ship Fernande was sunk by a collision with the Swedish bark Adolph, about 50 miles south-south-west of Belle Isle. The Fernande was freighted with 119 tons of salt fish, and was on her way from the Island of St. Pierre to the port of St. Martin. The Adolph was in ballast, and bound for New-York. Having left port on the south coast of France, she struck the Fernande amidships on the starboard side, sinking her almost immediately. La Fonsière Insurance Company, which had assumed the risk on the cargo, paid the loss, amounting to $21,608, and libeled the Adolph while she was in this port for the recovery of damages. The suit was tried before Judge Choate, who yesterday handed down a decision dismissing the libel with costs.

A SAILOR LOST OVERBOARD.

Wednesday night was a bad one on the Hudson River, and when Capt. Henry M. Dimon, of the schooner George S. Page, was opposite Sing Sing at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, he decided to run into the bay formed by Croton Point, and lie to till daylight. Joseph Dimon and another deck-hand were ordered to let the foresail, and while so engaged the schooner gave a sudden lurch, and both men were thrown overboard. Dimon's companion had hold of one of the halyards and pulled himself aboard, but Joseph Dimon was nowhere to be seen. He was a poor swimmer, and was encumbered with a yellow serpentin suit and pair of heavy rubber boots. The schooner cruised about for some time and frequently shouted the man's name, but no response came, and it is supposed he must have been drowned. The schooner's second mate was left upon the wheel of his vessel all day yesterday, but without discovering the body of the unfortunate sailor. Joseph Dimon was the son of James T. Dimon, of Riverhead, Long Island, and nephew of the Captain of the schooner, Henry M. Dimon.

CANVASSING THE RETURNS.

Chairman Strack called the Board of County Canvassers to order yesterday morning, after which Supervisor Marshall began canvassing the returns from the 28 election districts of the Fifth Assembly District. There was no interruption to the monotonous call until about 1 o'clock, when the Fifth District was finished and a recess was taken. After recess Supervisor Haughton called off the returns from the Sixth Assembly District. A number of returns from this, as well as from other districts, had to be held over for correction, when Supervisor Morris began the canvass of the Seventh Assembly District. There was a discrepancy of 10 votes in the returns for Mayor in the First Election District between the County Canvassers and the County Clerk's returns, and the count of the district had to go over for correction. When the Seventh District had been canvassed, Supervisor Kenney took up the Eighth District, the canvass of which proceeded without incident. The Ninth District followed with nothing to relieve the dreary, monotonous call of the returns by Supervisor Sauer, who took charge of the canvass and completed it by 6:30 o'clock. Supervisor Haughton moved that the board take a recess until 11 o'clock to-day, and then canvass the vote of the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts. The motion was adopted.

The vote for Congressman in the Fifth Congressional District, in which Nicholas Muller made a fight against Benjamin Wood, was as follows:

Assembly Districts.	Brookmeier, Rep.	Muller, Ind.	Wood, Dem.
I	565	2,287	3,154
II	94	2,243	3,703
III	84	2,435	1,958
IV	1,600	2,782	2,449
Total	2,714	9,750	11,411
Wood's plurality			1,661

BURGLARY AT NEW-ROCHELLE.

The lock on the door of the Adams Express office at the New-Rochelle railroad station was broken off by means of a jimmy on Tuesday night, the door opened, and the following property carried off by the burglars: A package belonging to Mrs. J. M. Hunter, of Baychester, Westchester County, containing several pairs of shoes; another package belonging to Mr. C. D. Burril, of Bartow, containing clothing, and valued at $200, and a third package belonging to M. A. Olmstead, of West Chester, the contents of which are unknown. All these goods had arrived at New-Rochelle during the night, and were delivered this morning. Detectives were set to work on the case, and on Wednesday night Emanuel Kesner and Thomas H. Riley, two young men, were arrested at Harlem bridge as suspicious persons by the Police of the Thirty-third Precinct, and locked up in the station. It was supposed they were the New-Rochelle burglars, as some of the stolen property was found in their possession. The prisoners were taken to New-Rochelle yesterday afternoon, and will be brought before Justice Ketcham this morning, when their cases will be disposed of. They admitted to the officers that they stole the packages.

BURGLARS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Philip Seltenrich, George W. Seltenrich, George Evans, and James F. Mohen, the four young burglars who on Monday night broke into the residence of Mr. Charles Johnson, of No. 50 West Twenty-first-street, and stole nearly $15,000 worth of property, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Bixby, in the Yorkville Police Court. Three of the prisoners claim to be only 16 years of age, and all of them appear to be respectable. The Police say that this is the first time that any of them have been arrested. Mr. Johnson made an affidavit charging them with having committed the burglary, and two pawnbrokers, at whose places a number of the stolen articles had been pledged, identified them. Detective Inspector Ieltenrich, one of the prisoners, admitted his guilt. In company with Mohen and Evans, he said, on Monday night, he had entered Mr. Johnson's house through a window of the front parlor, first having pried off the shutters. His brother, George Seltenrich, his brother, had not been engaged in the robbery. George Evans, another of the accused, admitted his guilt, but George Seltenrich and James Mohen said they were innocent. Justice Bixby committed them all for trial in default of $2,500 bail each.

SENT BACK AFTER EIGHTEEN YEARS.

A woman named Elizabeth Kelly accosted John McKenna on the night of Oct. 26, and asked for the whereabouts of an acquaintance named Ella Smith. While McKenna was telling her, the woman stole his watch and chain. McKenna caused her arrest, and an indictment for larceny from the person was found against her. In the General Sessions Court, yesterday, she was tried and convicted, and after the verdict had been rendered District Attorney Phelps said she was a confirmed thief, and had spent 18 years in prison. She had recently escaped by paying a boatman a dollar to row her across the river. Elizabeth," said Judge Cowing, "the sentence you to Sing Sing imprisonment in the penitentiary, and I don't want you to spend any more dollars in purchasing transport across the river." "Oh, no, your Honor," replied Elizabeth; "next time I escape I shall swim across."

DAMAGES FOR FALSE ARREST.

John Devine was arrested in the St. Nicholas Hotel by ex-Police Captain N. B. Mills on a charge of theft, and, being taken before Police Justice Murray, was committed for trial. He was confined for two weeks and then released, the charge against him having been dropped. He sued Mills and the proprietors of the hotel, in the Court of Common Pleas, for $5,000 damages. The suit was dismissed as against all but one of the hotel proprietors—who was present when the plaintiff was arrested—and Mills. The latter was found guilty upon being charged with the theft of articles from the room of a man named Hammond, voluntarily accompanied Mills to the Police court. The case was tried before Judge Van Brunt, and the jury rendered a verdict giving the plaintiff $600 damages yesterday.

LUNATIC ASYLUM PALACES.

Senators Woodin and Fowler, of the Senate Committee on Lunatic Asylums, were at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday and on Wednesday, but the full committee not being present, no business was transacted. A meeting will be held early in December, when the asylum in the part of the State will be examined. No testimony will be taken in regard to alleged abuses. The committee are opposed to the further building of palaces for the pauper insane; they have an asylum in the State that cost $4,000 for each patient it can hold, and a projected asylum that is to cost $15,000 per capita. Senator Fowler favors the building of inexpensive asylums, as well as hospitals, that can be burned every five years to destroy the germs of disease.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—In the Court of Appeals, to-day, the following business was transacted: No. 314—Daniel Shepard, respondent, vs. the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company et al., appellants; argued by W. H. Johnson for appellants, Alexander Neish for respondent. No. 285—William Canady, respondent, vs. Franklin Krum, appellant: argued by Hobart Krum for appellant, S. L. Mayham for respondent. No. 340—John Zimmerman et al., respondents, vs. Prosper Prhand et al., appellants; argued by Edward Van Ness for appellants, Thomas V. Caton for respondents. No. 310—David M. Jones, appellant, vs. James Benedict et al., survivors, &c., respondents; argued by Leslie W. Russell for appellant, Matthew Hale for respondents.

The day calendar for Friday, Nov. 12, is as follows: Nos. 289, 341, 333, 295, 306, 278, 338.

PROFIT OF REPUBLICAN RULE.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, Nov. 9.

As an item of public interest we mention the fact that our Republican Mayor, G. G. Collins, paid into the general expense and contingent funds of the city during the 15 months of his administration ending Oct. 13, 1880, over $18,000. Does not this compare favorably with the Democratic Administrations immediately preceding that of Mayor Collins? They paid in from $600 to $4,000 for a like period of time. The people of Columbus have no occasion to repent of having made a "change" from Democracy to Republicanism in 1879, and we apprehend that they will not be eager to change back next Spring.

DEATH OF A UNITED STATES CONSUL.

The brig Tbetis, which arrived from Curacoa, West Indies, yesterday, brings news of the death of the United States Consul at that port, Mr. William H. Faxon, on Oct. 20. The remains were buried at Curacoa on the following day, the Governor of the Island, with the Consuls and the principal residents of the port, attending the obsequies. The flags on the shipping in the harbor were placed at half-mast. The Vice-Consul assumed the duties of Mr. Faxon, who has been the American Consul at Curacoa for the past 15 years.

NOT AFRAID OF THE COLD.

From London Truth.

When the Queen has arranged any expedition, she invariably carries it out on the day appointed, regardless of the weather, and her Majesty's stoic indifference to cold is well known; so that it is not surprising to hear that the royal visit to the Chenil, Ridge Wood, had been fixed for last week, was not abandoned, although not only was snow lying some inches deep on the ground, but it was still falling, and a shrewder wind than blowing.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

LANCASTER'S DEAD.

THE GRAVES OF BUCHANAN, STEVENS, REYNOLDS, AND FOLTZ.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 7.—Almost in the centre, and near the chapel of Woodward Hill Cemetery, lie the remains of James Buchanan. A plain, massive Italian marble tomb, composed of a single slab, weighing over seven tons, bears the inscription, "James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States," and the date of birth and of death. A substantial iron fence incloses the plot of ground, and the green, well-kept sward is adorned only with two or three choice rose-bushes. There is little attempt at display, but all the surroundings are of a dignified character, even as he whose resting-place they mark was dignified in life. The place bears trace of a tender, loving care, and those who know that the favorite niece of the ex-President, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, of Baltimore, annually occupies Buchanan's old home, "Wheatland," near Lancaster, as a summer resort, will not need to inquire whose gentle hands minister to the memory of the distinguished dead. The inclosure commands a beautiful view of the winding, romantic Conestoga, and one is forcibly reminded of Laurel Hill and the Schuylkill. It is a lovely spot.

In the western part of the city, remote from the hum of business and of industry, is a neat little cemetery, which was established by private enterprise. It is known as Strimmer's Cemetery, and here in this common burial-place, with no ostentatious surroundings, lies the body of Thaddeus Stevens, the "Old Commoner." In life the leader of the House, as he was the leader of the century in political thought, he now sleeps in a place where all may sleep, without distinction of race, color, or religion. Great champion of the rights of men, great leveler of all castes and distinctions, he chose this place for his sepulchre because the charter excluded no one from burial by reason of color or previous condition. A massive granite tomb marks the grave, fit emblem of the massive, giant intellect of him whose pulse is stilled; but grander and more enduring than all the granite of the world is the tablet which finds a place in the heart of each one of the millions of the down-trodden race for whom Stevens battled with an earnestness and a power seldom given to man.

In Lancaster Cemetery, bordering the city on the north, rest the earthly remains of three brothers who were as distinguished in life as they will be remembered and revered in death. We refer to the Reynolds brothers. First to succumb was Gen. John F. Reynolds, who fell on native soil at Gettysburg, bravely battling against the invading rebel hordes. Above his grave rises a marble monument—pure, lofty, and noble as were the aims and aspirations of him whose grave it marks. Around the base are grape and ball and canister—grim reminders of the warrior life of the fallen chieftain. In the name "city of the dead" rests another of the distinguished family, and in whose memory the same tokens of a heroic calling might be placed—Rear Admiral William Reynolds, of the United States Navy. A granite tomb of the Roman style, with the upper portion polished and the base unpolished, all in one solid block, has been provided by a devoted wife in memory of this gallant Captain of the seas. On top, of solid bronze metal, is a large anchor "at rest," emblematic of the spirit of the departed. Last in the list of distinguished brothers now "resting from their labors," is Gen. James L. Reynolds, who, though wearing a military title rather by courtesy than otherwise, was distinguished in letters and in the law, having been a member of the last Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, besides having held other important public trusts of a civil character during his eventful career. There they sleep, their earthly ambitions ended, but their deeds will live after them.

Not far distant from these distinguished brothers, in the same beautiful cemetery, Jonathan Foltz, Surgeon-General of the United States Navy, "sleeps his last sleep." The tomb that marks the grave of his father is the most novel and attractive in this city. It is of a peculiar color of stone, resembling the tint of an immense oak, and is of natural in color and design as to deceive persons at first glance into the belief that it is really the stump of a tree. Here father and son—the one honored and loved in the narrow circle in which he moved, the other distinguished in his country's service—lie side by side.

INDIAN ETHNOLOGY.

THE EIGHT INVESTIGATING PARTIES OF MAJOR POWELL.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Republican, Nov. 8.

Among the Union Pacific passengers bound for the Pacific coast Monday was the explorer, Major J. W. Powell, of Washington, Chief of the Bureau of Ethnology. Major Powell has eight parties in the field engaged in making a study of the North American Indians—their condition, their habits of life, their languages, their history, &c., as well as taking a census of them. These parties, who are scattered throughout California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and Major Powell is going to visit them all to ascertain personally how they are progressing with their work. He will probably be absent about two months. The taking of the Indian census was begun Oct. 1, and will probably not be finished until next Spring, owing to the scattered locations of the various tribes. The name of every Indian is written out in full, together with age, sex, &c., and other statistics are obtained, just the same as of the civilized population of the United States, so far as practicable. Besides these eight ethnological parties who are doing this work, there are special agents of the Census Bureau who are assisting with the various Indian agents. It is estimated that the total number of Indians in the United States will foot up over 80,000. One of Major Powell's parties has just discovered in New-Mexico and Arizona a number of old ruins and pueblos, which mean old Indian villages. These are now being carefully explored. In New-Mexico they have discovered, over 200 in all, the largest collection of ruins ever found on this continent. Major Powell had just received a dispatch concerning it, and stated that the *Republican* would be the first newspaper to make the announcement. Major Powell, who has gained national reputation, began his ethnological work under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute in 1869, and has been in the employ of the Government ever since.

A PEOPLE WITHOUT PRIESTS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

"To understand the consequences of the Kulturkampf in Germany," writes a correspondent, "You ought to visit the country districts of the Rhine provinces. It was thus that, spending a few days at Cansem, on the shores of the Saar, near Trèves, I found in the environs more than half of the villages without priests. When a curé dies his place is not filled, because the Bishop will not submit to the Falk laws, and particularly because he protests against signifying the appointment of a new curé to the Government. The curés that are left go from place to place in turn to say mass in the neighboring churches. The inhabitants of the villages that are deprived of their priests attend, on these occasions, in overflowing crowds. The curé drives out where mass will be said on the following Sunday. You might imagine yourself carried back to the French Revolution and 1793. More than half of the churches and the priests' houses are shut up. The seminaries no longer train young Levites who are considered admirable; and inasmuch, moreover, as many seminaries are closed, the moment is not very far off, if the Kulturkampf goes on, when every village will find itself deprived of ecclesiastics. What is curious is that while the population remains faithful to the Church they also remain entirely submissive to the authority of the Government. They respect alike the Pope and the Emperor. The truth is that military service has profoundly developed the sentiment of passive obedience. But Prince Bismarck, who believes that religion is one of the principal bases of the social order, hesitates at the notion of producing a state of things in which all religious services shall have disappeared from the Catholic provinces. Hence his endeavors to come to an understanding with the Vatican."

NURSING AN ORANG-OUTANG.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Post* says: "The missing link who parts his hair down the middle, and has been for some time past on exhibition at the Westminster Aquarium—namely, the orang-outang—has not escaped falling a victim to the malady which has proved fatal to so many of his kind in our climate. The stranger caught cold, which quickly developed into a severe attack of bronchitis, and on Friday night last his medical attendant held out little or no hope of the patient being able to survive the night. However, Mr. John E. Carrington, F. R. S., the naturalist of the aquarium, was determined, if possible, to save the creature's life. He sat up all night with him steaming and doctoring him, and by morning the symptoms were so favorable that the orang-outang was declared to be out of immediate danger. Since then by dint of careful nursing, the animal has been brought around, and is now happily convalescent. His patience under his sufferings was, I believe, above all praise, and he took Mr. Carrington's hot baths with all the complacency of Major Pendennis."

THREE MONTHS WITH THE FARMERS.

From London Truth.

Lord Lymington, M. P., has started to spend three months in the United States, for the purpose of studying the agricultural system of the country. He has not chosen the best season for his visit, and it is ridiculous to suppose that anything beyond a very superficial knowledge can be obtained in so short a period.

ENGLISH SPARROWS IN CANADA

Mr. H. G. Vennor thus writes to the Montreal *Gazette*: "A colony of English sparrows have reached St. Jerome, Province of Quebec, and have taken up their residence around the Convent and House of Cure Labelle. In this spot they appear to take great delight, and the louder ring the church bells the louder they chatter. Up to the present date the sparrow has not made much inroad through the country north of the Ottawa Valley. They are not seen to the northward of Hawkesbury Village, Thurso, Lochaba, or St. Jerome, and it would appear as if the range of Laurentian Mountains limited or arrested their migration. I have but met with one individual of this species anywhere beyond St. Jerome, although the villages of Piedmont, St. Sauveur, St. Adele, and St. Agathe are all sufficiently close to afford them abode at St. Jerome. Possibly hawks and shrikes are too numerous for the sparrows' liking among the Laurentian hills, but however this may be, their loss is not felt, as the forests are full of our own native birds, which have not only higher musical powers, but likewise much more insectivorous tastes."

A CRUEL JOKE ON A YOUNG COUPLE.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Telegraph, Nov. 8.

The nuptial craft of an unsophisticated railroad laborer employed on the Somerset and Cambria Railroad, near Johnstown, has been tossed on a sea of trouble at the outset of his voyage. For more than a year he had been an ardent lover, and at last his inamorata consented to name the day. This was about six weeks ago, and the twain started to Johnstown to become one. On the train their billing add cooing attracted the attention of a wag, who made bold to ask them if they were recently married. They were not married at all, they said, but they hoped to be soon. Why not have the job over at once, the stranger asked. He was a Squire from Johnstown, he said, and his name was Burke. The two were willing, and the civil marriage formula was gone through with. The stranger took the regular fee and left the train at the next station. The happy couple entered upon their married life at once, but a day or two ago they learned that there was no Squire Burke in Johnstown. Realizing that they had been made the victims of a practical joke, they hurried to Johnstown and went through the ceremony a second time, under the sanction of Squire Frazier. Now they are satisfied that everything is all right, and their domestic life has recovered its former serenity.

METEORS MAY BE LOOKED FOR.

From the Providence Journal, Nov. 9.

The earth is about to cross the track of the November meteors, that gigantic ellipse of meteoric matter whose perihelion crosses the earth's orbit, and whose aphelion extends beyond the planet Uranus. From the 10th to the 14th the earth is plowing through this meteor zone, and more meteors than usual, radiating from the constellation Perseus, may be looked for. The probability is that many will be seen, but there is a delightful uncertainty about the working of celestial machinery that makes it not impossible that observers will be rewarded with more than the ordinary shower. The November meteor zone is made up of a swarm of particles following in the train of Tempel's comet. The warm of meteoroids is not equally scattered around the orbit, but is concentrated in one portion, which the earth crosses once in about 33 years. Then we have a shower that is something to remember for a lifetime. Such a shower was seen in 1833, and also until 1869. In the interval, unless something extraordinary takes place, the observer will see few meteors to reward his gaze, but it is well to be on the watch when these annual epochs come round, and to be ready to enjoy the sight, if anything unusual occurs.

THE RHODE ISLAND'S WRECK.

STORY OF THE DISASTER AS TOLD BY A PASSENGER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was a passenger on board the steamer Rhode Island last night. The night promised to be a bad one, but all went smoothly until we reached the neighborhood of Point Judith, when we encountered one of the heaviest seas known for many years on this coast. The wind was light, but there was a dense fog. We got safely past the point, but soon after the Captain seems to have lost his reckoning entirely. He slowed and went on at intervals, apparently feeling his way among the dangerous rocks at the entrance to Narragansett Bay, but owing to the dense fog it was impossible to tell where we were. Meanwhile, the sea was pounding heavily, and threatening to break even the stanch Rhode Island to pieces.

I was dozing lightly at about 4 o'clock this morning, when all at once the vessel began to roll more heavily than before, and seemed to strike upon something solid at every lurch. I sprang from my berth, put on my coat over my night clothes, and in an instant was hurled violently against the door. I began to dress, thinking I would go out to see what the trouble was, but was thrown about so that it took fully five minutes to get my clothes on. On going into the hallway I found colored waiters quietly getting out life-preservers and mattresses. Going back to my room I found a life-preserver, and procuring a mattress I sat down—

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE—National Exhibition.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—The Snow Flower.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Frou-Frou.
DALY'S THEATRE—Needles and Pins.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Noran's Vow.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Prestidigitation.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Revels.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
MASONIC TEMPLE—The Serious Family.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—My Partner.
PARK THEATRE—The Legion of Honor.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Sharps and Flats.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Picnic.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Daniel Rochat.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Guv'nor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

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The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
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The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or fair weather, with west to north-west winds, lower temperature, higher barometer.

There is some prospect that the election of Mr. Ludlow, the Democratic candidate for Governor in New-Jersey, may be contested on the ground that he received a number of illegal votes greater than the majority with which he is credited. Whether the contest will be made rests with Mr. Potts, the Republican candidate, who is a man of good sense and of honor, and will not raise any question unless there is some substantial ground for his action. Should he decide to bring the contest, the matter will have to go before an impartial committee of the Legislature chosen by lot, in the manner described in our dispatches, and their decision is final. The Republicans of New-Jersey, who have succeeded, on the face of the returns, in almost completely wiping out the large Democratic majority in the State, very naturally object to being cheated out of the fruits of their efforts, or of any part of them, and as there is no possibility of even the suspicion of unfair advantage to be taken in the contest, a thorough investigation would not be undesirable.

"Boss" McLaughlin's favorite lieutenant, Dunne, has been indicted for "assault with intent to kill" upon ex-Judge Morris. The community of Brooklyn is very properly indignant over this man's exploit. It was not only in violation of law, but was brutal and cowardly. Dunne is a fellow of gigantic stature, of great strength, and a prize-fighter by profession. Judge Morris is a man under the average size and of quiet habit; he was seated at a table, and was unarmed when attacked. Dunne knocked him partly under the table, and then kicked him in the head, and, if means are any evidence of purpose, intended to kill him. Such an act must excite the disgust of even the class to which Dunne belongs. For the remainder of the people of Brooklyn it is the more exasperating, because Dunne's motive was political revenge upon Judge Morris, who had aided in defeating for the District Attorneyship a man who was nominated by Dunne, and who was, in fact, the representative of the criminal classes. It is greatly to be hoped that the vulgar ruffian will be sent to prison; but what shall be said of the thousands of respectable men who voted for Judge Troy, with every opportunity of knowing that they were strengthening the rule of the McLaughlin-Dunne ring upon the "City of Churches?"

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley will probably be unanimously nominated and elected by the Republicans of the Connecticut General Assembly to succeed the Hon. William W. Eaton in the United States Senate. Some have thought that ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell would enter the field against him, as he did in the memorable contest which resulted in the election of Senator Orville H. Platt. The Hartford *Post*, a newspaper which for many years has been rightly regarded as the special representative of ex-Gov. Jewell's opinions, declares that the party in the State is thoroughly united, and that the sole candidate of the Republicans in the Assembly will be, so far as it knows, Gen. Hawley, whose nomination it warmly supports. The New-Haven *Palladium*, which has in the past led the opposition to Gen. Hawley, now comes to his support, and asserts that it is heartily in favor of his election. There seems to be no opposition to his nomination in any part of Connecticut. The war record of the State will be vindicated when Senator Eaton, who lost no opportunity to give comfort to those who were fighting to destroy the Government during the war of the rebellion, and who succeeded in the Senate the loyal war Governor, William A. Buckingham, gives up his seat to a brave soldier who went to the front at the beginning of the war with the first regiment formed in the State, and who has since occupied so high a position in civil and political life.

A day of sober reflection has convinced the majority in the French Chamber of Deputies that their vote against the Ferry Cabinet was a hasty and ill-judged action. A formal vote of confidence was passed yesterday—297 to 181. The minority was made up of Radicals of the Clémenceau pattern and of the Royalist members. These latter can generally be relied on to vote in a body against any Ministry of the day, as it is their peculiar province to make mischief. The forcible expulsion of M. de Baudry-d'Asson, a Legitimist member who on Tuesday expressed the hope that the present session would witness the death throes of the Republic, was an incident of the day. The spite of irreconcilables and fanatics, like this fiery Vendean and his fellow-Legitimist, Gen. de Charette, who recently appealed to the men of his faith to rally round "our King and his flag, to defend our families, our children, our God, and the grand Kingdom called France," cannot hurt the Republic. They will strengthen it rather, for their words are the words of lawless and treasonable agitators, and will serve to alienate from them and their party the sympathy of all patriotic citizens.

The elements of tragedy and burlesque were never more strangely mingled than in the present situation of affairs on Lord Erne's estate in Ireland. The Land League refuses to allow Mr. Boycott, Lord Erne's agent, to harvest the crops. The Orangemen, who condemn and oppose the acts of the Land League, have declared their intention of gathering them, and the Government has sent a large armed force to protect them in the work. Here we have one of the most peaceful of human occupations going forward under the cannon's mouth, and in a land whose people lately cried out, "We are starving; send us bread!" the harvester who puts sickle into the standing grain wears a revolver in his belt and is followed by a cavalryman with a drawn sabre to protect him from the rage of those men who were *just now fain to fill their bellies with* the husks of the field. This is Irish to the last degree. If the Land League persists in its seditious and violent acts, Mr. Gladstone's declaration that the maintenance of order must be considered before the amendment of the Land laws will take on a new and terrible significance. A State prosecution is not a very dreadful thing, but for a country in the condition of Ireland a civil war is.

A PRESIDENTIAL PENSION FUND.

For a man who has once occupied the position of the first citizen of this Republic a return to the comparatively humble position from which he emerged is, thereafter, impossible. In proportion to the value of his services and the lustre of his career will it be difficult for the people to regard an ex-President of the United States as entirely divested of the authority which he once exercised or as entirely devoid of a certain representative character which it touches the good name of the Nation that he should adequately sustain. For a man so circumstanced, who is neither public officer nor private citizen, to whom the fact of having filled the highest position in the country is a positive barrier to the acceptance of any humbler responsibilities, the problem of earning a living is apt to become both embarrassing and difficult. As the country grows in wealth and population, as its relations with other lands become more intimate, and its place among the nations gains in dignity and elevation, the demands upon the inmates of the White House become more exacting, while the chances are decidedly increased of any President who fairly meets the social responsibilities of his position leaving it a poor man. Poverty and dignity are by no means incompatible, but it is extremely questionable whether the people of the United States consult either the dignity of their country or the successful working of their institutions by failing to make some provision for removing their ex-Presidents above the temptations or the discomforts incidental to genteel poverty.

Moved by such reasons as those which we have briefly summarized, a number of gentlemen of both political parties propose to appeal through The Times for a national subscription to provide a perpetual fund whose annual income shall be enjoyed during life and non-holding of Federal office by the oldest ex-President of the United States. The minimum capital of the fund shall be $250,000, and its probable income not less than $12,500. The details as to the management of such a trust are matter for after consideration; the immediate questions are, can the money be raised and will such a movement commend itself to the support and approval of the people of the United States? While not presuming to give an authoritative reply to either question, inquiries made on behalf of The Times would lead us to answer both very confidently in the affirmative. Already subscriptions to the amount of $50,000 have been guaranteed in a neighboring city, and there is no reason, beyond the desirability of making the movement a popular one, why the whole amount should not be subscribed by twenty-five wealthy citizens of the United States. But it is very obviously desirable that a movement like this should be participated in by the whole people, that the quarter-dollar of the laborer should go to make up the fund as well as the $10,000 of the millionaire. We fully expect to see the aggregate subscription reach $300,000, and we trust that the number of those giving small sums will be no less remarkable than the munificence of those who are able to give large ones.

It may be necessary to explain that the phrase, the "oldest living ex-President of the United States," means the ex-President whose incumbency is most distant in point of time, and that the plan we have outlined does not, for the present at least, contemplate the enjoyment of a pension by more than one ex-President at a time. The fact that Gen. Grant would, in all probability, be the first beneficiary of the contemplated trust does not, in the least, make it a movement in his special interest. In fact, one of the reasons which have weighed with those who desire to see the movement assume a distinctly national character is to be found in the oft-repeated proposals to raise a fund which should be a purely personal testimonial to Gen. Grant. Without having any authority to discourage these proposals we imagine that the benefits of such a national scheme as we have outlined could be accepted by Gen. Grant, or any succeeding recipient, without either the feeling of personal obligation or impaired self-respect which might attach to a merely personal gift. Our columns are open for such discussion of the scheme as may be profitable, and for the record of all subscriptions to it received at The Times office or elsewhere.

MR. BARNUM'S PERJURERS.

It is a wretched and miserable story which the two false witnesses of the Democratic National Committee have to tell of their connection with the business of the fraudulent Morey letter. S. S. Morey, and the man with many aliases, now known as O'Brien, appear to be poor creatures who have been used by the men who are guilty of subornation of perjury, and who were ready to stoop to any infamy in order to compass their ends. Having forged a letter, purporting to have been written by Gen. Garfield to one H. L. Morey, it was found necessary to prove the existence of the person to whom the letter was addressed, or, failing in this, to invent such a person. Pushed to the wall, the desperate conspirators in the Democratic National Committee and their coadjutors in the office of the newspaper which first published the forged letter, boldly decided to produce false witnesses who would swear that they had known the H. L. Morey for whom detectives and lawyers had vainly sought. Two men willing to perjure themselves were found.

The case of the first of these, S. S. Morey, as he represents it in his confession, is a pitiable one. He was brought hither from Lawrence, Mass., and he testified that the H. L. Morey to whom the forged letter was addressed was his uncle, that he was a real person, and that he knew him to be the man to whom the so-called Chinese letter was written. This man now confesses he never knew any such man as H. L. Morey, and that he swore falsely when he testified that he did know him. The miserable man attempts to excuse his perjury by the statement that he was "in needy circumstances, not able to work a great deal more than three or four days in the week, and going sometimes six or seven weeks without work." He dwells at length on his abject poverty, and says: "The inducements they held out to me were that this thing would be closed out after election, and that I had no need to fear anything." Under these circumstances, in great need, and in the power of the keeper of a place of low resort, to whom he had become indebted, the false witness came to New-York. He was taken possession of by agents of the National Democratic Committee and of the newspaper in which the forged letter was printed. Such was the anxiety of the former that he was kept at the head-quarters of the National Democratic Committee a part of the time, at least. Of the members of the committee who had charge of him, the perjurer recalls one—B. B. Smalley. And when the poor wretch had done his work he was paid $150 in a check drawn on the Park National Bank, in behalf of the Democratic National Committee, this payment being made at the National Democratic Head-quarters in this City. This is the end of the first of the two false witnesses suborned to establish the assertion that such a person as H. L. Morey ever existed, and that he was the person to whom the Chinese letter was sent.

On the morning of Nov. 2, election day, Mr. W. H. Barnum caused to be printed in the Democratic newspapers an affidavit purporting to be made by one Robert Lindsay, of Cumberland, Md., to the effect that the affiant knew H. L. Morey, and that Morey had shown him the so-called Chinese letter, or a copy of it. A witness subsequently came to New-York, and, under oath, testified as to the identity of the man and the letter, in the most explicit and circumstantial manner. This man, who appeared here as Lindsay, was sent by William M. Price, one of the Hancock Electors for the State of Maryland, and was consigned to the Democratic National Committee, of which Mr. W. H. Barnum is Chairman, but more directly to the persons engaged in publishing the newspaper in which the so-called Chinese letter first appeared. It is not shown that any such person as Robert Lindsay ever existed. It is unlikely that a man answering to that name ever made any affidavit concerning the so-called Chinese letter. The man who swore in court that his name was Robert Lindsay, and that he knew H. L. Morey, and that he saw in Morey's possession the so-called Chinese letter, now confesses that he swore falsely; that he never knew Morey, never saw the Chinese letter, except in the forged fac-simile that he never was in Lynn, Mass., and that his real name is O'Brien, the name Lindsay being assumed for this occasion. For his perjury he says he was to receive the sum of $100 cash.

Thus it appears that the Democratic National Committee, in company with the persons engaged in printing the sheet in which the forged letter first was published, managed to secure two false witnesses, by whose perjured testimony it was intended to verify the existence of H. L. Morey and the genuineness of the letter alleged to have been written to him. These witnesses were confronted by facts, their ignorance of which betrayed them. They broke down abjectly, exhibited their real character as false witnesses, and finally confessed their crimes. With great promptness, the attorneys who had used them washed their hands of the whole abominable business. Will Mr. W. H. Barnum and his colleagues on the Democratic National Committee be able to do as much? Does Mr. Barnum, who boasts that he has circulated hundreds of thousands of copies of a forged letter, have anything to say for himself and in explanation of this infamous business? It was hoped and believed by Barnum, his colleagues, and his creatures, the perjurers, that "the matter would be closed out after election." The election is over, and the Democratic Party is greeted with the humiliating spectacle of the Chairman of its National Committee pilloried betwixt two self-confessed perjurers.

THE REVIEW IN THE ROADS.

The successive postponements of the annual review of the North Atlantic Squadron and the school ships having at length come to an end, yesterday the manœuvres were duly carried out in Hampton Roads, to the relief of the patient participants. There is no question of the utility of such an assembly for review if properly conducted. It furnishes the best, and in many cases the only, opportunity of competitive drill for the crews and of squadron evolutions for the officers. In that view even the postponements probably turned out to be beneficial to the squadron, because they prolonged a preliminary practice of two or three days into one of as many weeks. What with manning the yards, making sail, shifting topsails, lowering the boats, drilling with boats, landing the marines, battalion and brigade drill of landing parties, exercises with small-arms, heavy gun practice, broad-sword exercise, exercise at general quarters without powder, light exercises with topgallantmasts and yards, boat-races, torpedo explosions, studies in signaling, and long-distance night signals, the squadron and the schoolships have received a protracted series of competitive drills such as they never had before. Nevertheless, repeated postponements of a naval review are unwise. The nominal design of such assemblages for general exercise and fleet tactics is to afford the Secretary, as head of the Navy, the opportunity of ascertaining the amount of progress or retrograde in the Navy, its condition, its needs, its achievements, its shortcomings. But postponements for reasons disconnected with the service are naturally a drawback to corps pride and enthusiasm by subordinating their business to outside affairs, and, on the whole, it will be best hereafter to have a certain day fixed for beginning annual drill in Hampton Roads, to last several weeks. Then the President and his Cabinet can choose any day they like for visiting the fleet, and if they cannot choose a day before the fixed time for dispersal, it will be evidence that they regard it as unnecessary to inspect the squadron at all.

There are two points from which to regard the review which took place yesterday. One is, looking at the Navy as it stands, to consider only how the officers and men handle such material as they have—in which view the Navy leaves little to desire. The other is to consider what the Navy ought to be—and that view leaves everything to desire. Taking the *personnel* of the service, it is certainly unsurpassed by that of any nation. Its officers, to thorough seamanship, integrity of character, and a high sense of honor, join a prolonged experience in modern naval warfare such as few officers in other services have. This squadron in Hampton Roads represents only a portion of the Navy, but it tells the story of veteran experience. Rear-Admiral Wyman, its commander, served at the naval attack on Vera Cruz, in the Mexican war, and in the war of the rebellion, commanding the Potomac flotilla. Capt. Harmony, of the *Tennessee*; Capt. Luce, of the *Minnesota*, and Capt. Braine, of the *Powhatan*, went through the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion. Commander Picking, of the *Kearsarge*; Capt. Meade, of the *Vandalia*; Capt. Stanton, of the *Constitution*; Commander Crowninshield, of the *Portsmouth*; Commander Evans, of the *Saratoga*; Commander O'Kane, of the *Galena*; Commander Yates, of the *Alliance*; Commander Miller, of the *Yantic*; Commander McGregor, of the *Despatch*, and Lieut. McRitchie, of the *Tallapoosa*, were all in the war of the rebellion, and Commanders Evans and O'Kane were wounded. Thus, every ship that took part in the review was commanded by a veteran in naval battle. The younger officers profit by their experience, and have mostly received a thorough education at Annapolis. The trainingships are turning out a set of lads instructed as seamen. Thus, the *personnel* of the service is of an unusually high character, effective and trustworthy under all circumstances.

When we turn to the vessels we find the array in Hampton Roads far below the effective fighting force of a modern navy. To say that there is not a solitary iron-clad in the squadron, that there is not a ship in it carrying guns powerful enough to penetrate the sides of the best-fighting vessels of other nations, and that all would be quickly destroyed in combat with such vessels, is to put the whole matter briefly. Still, that would not be an entirely fair presentation of the case. If we wish to compare navies with navies, we must at least put our own iron-clads, such as they are, into the lists. Regarding the squadron under review simply as a squadron of wooden vessels, it will not compare wholly unfavorably with the wooden vessels of foreign powers. For example, it would probably be a match to-day, in combat, with the British wooden squadron in North American waters; and no one can doubt that there is a function for wooden vessels, and a very important function, in ordinary cruising. The *Hazarga* is the hero of one of the most memorable duels in naval history—it will not do to decry the conqueror of the English-built, English-armed Confederate cruiser *Alabama*. The *Minnesota*, *Powhatan*, *Galena*, and *Yantic* are all veterans in the battles of the rebellion.

Still, the squadron possesses very few ships even passable, in these days, as wooden ships of war. The *Despatch*, an old pleasure yacht, and the *Tallapoosa*, an existing pleasure yacht, when she is not a freight or transport steamer, are, of course, out of the question. The *Constitution*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, old-time sailing ships, and the *Powhatan*, a side-wheel steamer, are behind the age. The *Minnesota* has been assigned as a trainingship. The only vessels that can be called modern are the *Vandalia*, *Galena*, *Alliance*, and *Yantic*, and the first of these is the only one of them larger than a third rate. If the review has had the effect of impressing on the minds of the beholders the need of adding to our Navy at least two or three vessels worthy of the country and of its former reputation as a naval power, it may have served a good purpose.

FIELDISM.

The Rev. Henry M. Field is greatly troubled. He has occasionally found in The Times leading articles in defense of religion, and he is very indignant thereat. This may seem strange to people who imagine that because Mr. Field calls himself "Reverend" he is a Christian minister; and they will wonder why he does not welcome any effort that may be made in behalf of his own creed. The explanation is very simple. Mr. Field publishes a weekly newspaper (the *Evangelist*) in which he proclaims the religion of Fieldism. Reading The Times hastily, he has assumed that in defending religion it is encroaching on the peculiar province of his own paper. This is, perhaps, a natural mistake for a man to make whose mind is filled with the love of Field, but it is nevertheless a mistake. However earnestly The Times may defend religion, it is always the Christian religion which it defends, and Mr. Field will search its columns in vain for any defense of Fieldism. He has made the mistake of momentarily confounding Christianity with Fieldism, just as quite a number of people have made the mistake of supposing him to be a Christian minister.

The religion of Fieldism is an interesting study, which has hitherto failed to receive the attention which it deserves. Its chief doctrine is that man's whole duty is to glorify Field. It teaches that there have been three distinct manifestations of Field. There is Cyrus Field, who made the sea and the telegraphic cables therein; Dudley Field, who gave to the universe its laws, and Henry Field, who shows men the true way in which to glorify Field. Differing thus from Christianity as it does in its fundamental doctrines, it might be expected that its teaching as to the duties of mankind would be very far removed from those of the Christian religion. That this is the case will readily appear when we contrast Fieldism and Christianity in their teachings in regard to what is commonly called honesty. Christianity teaches that not only must a man refrain from stealing, but that he must not help others to steal. Fieldism teaches that if thieves will pay well it is right to defend and encourage them. For example, when the Tweed Ring was plundering this City, and the character and crimes of the thieves were perfectly well-known, no religious newspaper which supported the Christian religion dreamed of defending them. The *Evangelist*, however, as the teacher of Fieldism, defended the Ring at great length, and did what lay in its power to keep the thieves in a position where they could continue to steal. For this service the *Evangelist* was well paid, inasmuch as certain members of the Ring bought an enormous number of copies of it, paid for them with a part of the money stolen from the City, and sent them over the country. Simple people asked how it was possible that this could be done by a Field who was a Christian minister? Had they known that Henry M. Field aided the Ring, not as a Christian minister, but as the visible representative of the religion of Fieldism, they would have felt no more surprise. It is plainly one of the doctrines of that religion that it is lawful to defend thieves provided they will pay their defender well. The Times has no thought of proclaiming itself the defender of this variety of religion, and is glad to leave the *Evangelist* without a rival in the defense of thieves.

Neither has The Times ever encroached on the province of the *Evangelist* as a purveyor of religious news. Those who have read that remarkable paper are aware that its religious news consists chiefly of items in relation to the Fields. For example, it strengthens the faith of its disciples by quoting what some one has remarked at a dinner table of Mr. Cyrus Field; or what another man has gratefully said of Henry Field, whose "Travels" first taught the grateful man that there are such cities as London and Paris, and it kindles enthusiasm by mentioning, in numerous paragraphs, that Henry Field is personally acquainted with Dean Stanley. What believers in Fieldism could fail to be comforted and consoled by learning from the religious columns of the *Evangelist* the reasons why its publisher thought fit to take a wife? The Rev. Henry M. Field is unnecessarily alarmed when he supposes that The Times intends to rival the *Evangelist* in this sort of religious news. His alarm springs from his mistake in imagining that to defend Christianity is to advocate Fieldism.

Of the comparative merits of Fieldism and Christianity much might be said did space permit. The former is undoubtedly a much easier religion for a man who wishes to make money rapidly, and who does not wish to be hampered by the restrictions which Christianity places upon its disciples. Its requirements are very simple. The convert is required to subscribe to the *Evangelist* and on all occasions to glorify the Fields. It is held to be a work of extraordinary merit for the believer to read Henry Field's "Travels," but it is mercifully conceded that this is not absolutely essential to salvation. As yet Fieldism does not number many converts, and the project of building a temple for the public worship of the Fields has been temporarily postponed, but great efforts are made to propagate the new religion, and its controversial tracts—of which Field's "Judgments on Bold Blasphemers" is one of the most convincing—will interest those who are curious as to new or strange creeds. It may be mentioned that the late Mr. Tweed died a disciple of Fieldism, and is regarded as the protomartyr of the faith.

The Collector of the Port has issued a circular with reference to the question raised by the suit of Mr. Astor, as to what clothing may be brought into the United States free of duty. He quotes from Judge Shipman's decision to justify what, he says, is the practice of the Custom-house, viz., to exempt only clothing which has been worn in the course of ordinary use, and not that which is unworn or that which has been put on as a colorable device to escape duties. This seems a correct interpretation of a very absurd law. If it is remembered that the purpose of the law is not to procure revenue for the United States, but to prevent citizens of this country from buying clothes more cheaply abroad than at home and to induce them to patronize home manufactures, it will be seen that this view of its requirements is quite logical. Most people returning from Europe with a nice assortment of low-priced garments seem to think that the tariff is not only, as Gen. Hancock would say, a "local issue," but a purely personal one. They are mistaken. It is a system founded on the broadest considerations of national prosperity, as any American tailor can explain.

The average Southern Democrat is ready to talk about politics every day in the year, but he takes only a languid interest in the collection and forwarding of returns after an election has taken place. Why should he? In many parts of the South he knows that his party has made provision for all emergencies. If it has not been able to frighten its opponents from the polls it has secured control of the boxes and the count, or it has refused to establish any polling-place at all. Having done what they conceive to be their duty on election day, the voters of the dominant party in the South do not care for the returns which will furnish only a superfluous confirmation of the success of their labors; they turn their attention from local politics and await with some interest the news from other States. The nature of the contents of Southern journals since the recent election confirms this view. Those which are able to pay for the dispatches of the press associations of the North placed before their readers on the morning after election dispatches which announced the result in Northern States, but with hardly any attempt at tabulation. On Wednesday morning they were able to declare in their editorial columns that the Democratic Party had been beaten, but were unable or unwilling to give any particulars relating to the elections in their own States.

For example, in Alabama, the Mobile *Register*, on Thursday, two days after the election, contained several columns of dispatches from the North and West, but practically nothing from the State of Alabama. It is fair to believe that its readers were not disappointed, for they knew their State had been made solid, and that their managers could be trusted to wipe out the existing Republican majority and roll up on the other side as many thousands as might be needed. On Friday it contained a dozen lines from the State capital and some predictions from county correspondents, but no table and no comprehensive view of the *State vote. In Mississippi, the Vicksburg Herald* may be taken as an example of the manner in which Southern journals allow State returns to take care of themselves. On Thursday it printed in about 500 words a few scattering estimates of county majorities from its own State, and 4 columns from the North. On Friday there was but little more—the State returns consisting of a few lines of estimates. The Galveston *News*, which shows more enterprise in its appearance, management, and contents than the great majority of Southern papers, had on Wednesday a column and a quarter of short dispatches from the counties and towns of New-York, and about three-quarters of a column of similar dispatches from the counties of Texas, without any attempt to place either the national or local results before the reader in tabular form. On Thursday its county dispatches covered three long columns, but there was no table or presentation of totals. On that day, however, the paper did contain a dispatch which told the Texans that the Republicans had carried New-York by casting 25,000 fraudulent votes, and also one of three indefinite lines from Arkansas. On Friday the *News* published a tabular statement of the vote of one county. The reader will search in vain the papers of Bourbon Arkansas for definite news relating to the election in that State. The Little Rock *Gazette* discovered two or three days after election that the people had been voting in Arkansas, and ventured to print a few lines on the subject which were, in the main, prediction only. Having received returns from one small town containing less than 100 voters, in one of the Congressional districts, it analyzed the vote with considerable solemnity, and expressed a fear that the contest in that district would be close if every other town in it should have voted in the same way.

The contrast between these characteristics of Southern journalism and the methods pursued where voters freely approach the box and cast votes which are counted is striking indeed. The collection of returns on an election night, and the clear presentation of the results, whether local or national, on the following morning, require the greatest energies of Northern editors and publishers. These are to them the greatest labors of the year; to make their efforts successful every facility of communication is put in use; competition, professional and political, tends to produce the greatest possible accuracy, and the reports of the morning after election become milestones, as it were, in the career of editors and journals. Something must be allowed, of course, for the comparative poverty of Southern journals, and the large sums which are expended for returns by Northern metropolitan dailies; but this allowance must be made only with regard to national returns, and these are furnished from Northern States by press associations. The healthy interest which the Northern voter takes in politics makes it easy for small Northern papers to secure local returns with but little expense. The same interest in the South would secure the prompt publication of local returns there. It is plain that this interest does not exist there, for the reasons already given, and it should be added that Southern Democrats are not as a rule readers of newspapers or other printed matter. Newspapers everywhere aim to supply the popular demand for news, and the election reports of Northern and Southern journals may be regarded as fairly indicating in what manner the wants of the public in that direction are most satisfactorily supplied. A lively interest in local and State elections is a sign of political health, as well as of intelligence and fairness. It is a sign that local self-government prevails. Unfortunately, there is but little local self-government in several of the Southern States.

The international and transalpine duel of the tunnels has advanced another step. In 1870, after 18 years' work and the expenditure of $15,000,000, the French-Italian tunnel of Mont Cenis gave to the French railroads a monopoly not only of the traffic between France and Italy, but also between Great Britain, Belgium, and Western Germany and Italy as well. The opening of the German-Swiss-Italian tunnel of St. Gothard threatens this monopoly, and the Mont Simplon project is the resort by which France hopes to save the diversion of traffic from its roads. The French subsidy of 80,000,000f., which the French cable reports M. Herault is to propose, and which has the approval of M. Gambetta, is but a part of the resources of the scheme. The capital of the constructing company is 18,500,000f., a like sum comes from Switzerland, and the Swiss Occidental Road contributes 5,000,000f. The total is but 5,000,000f. less than the estimated cost of the St. Gothard tunnel, which, however, had afterward to be doubled. The Simplon tunnel is to be run from Brieme, in France, to Iselle, in Italy, and is to be between 11 and 12 miles long—that is, half as long again as the Mont Cenis tunnel, and one-fifth longer than the St. Gothard, all of which magnificent engineering enterprises are grouped within a radius of 125 miles. None of the grades on the new line are as steep as on the old, and less trouble from snow is feared, while the route between Paris and Milan will be shortened 100 miles and more. The scheme has, however, a serious competitor in a proposed tunnel through Mont Blanc itself, beginning at famous Chamounix and running to Courmayeur. The asserted advantages of this tunnel are that it would be on French soil, that it would cost only 75,000,000f. as against 125,000,000f. for the Simplon tunnel, and that it would shorten the distance from Paris to Genoa by over 26 miles, between Genoa and Milan by over 30 miles. It may be added that the more or less general idea that these tunnels are the longest in the world is quite erroneous, as in mere length they are exceeded by several mining tunnels; one at Freiburg, Germany, for instance, is 24 miles long.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Elmira Democratic paper, which once called Mr. Tilden "an aged calamity," now speaks of the election as "the late calamity."

A Toronto paper says that ship-builders in the Quebec ship-yards are now earning $1 50 per day, where last year at this time they were earning 80 cents a day.

The Washington *Post*, (Democratic,) makes the next House of Representatives stand 149 Republicans, 141 Democrats, and 3 Greenbackers, a clear Republican majority of 5. It will probably exceed that.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* notes as a remarkable fact that the man whom the Republican Party have elected President have all been of humble origin, and have become distinguished by their own exertions—the rail-splitter, the tanner, the tailor, the farmer, and the tow-path boy.

The Nashville *American* (Democratic) says that it is not among the improbabilities that the organization of the House in Tennessee may fall into the hands of the Republicans. It says that, at the best for the Democrats, the Senate will contain 14 Democrats and 11 Republicans, and the House 37 Democrats, 37 Republicans, and 1 Greenbacker.

Solon Chase predicts that the Greenback Representatives will vote by themselves in the organization of the House. He says: "They won't vote for either Democrats or Republicans. They are true, Ladd, of Maine, will probably go with the Democrats. He belongs with them. March has committed himself, so he will have to go with us."

Mr. Edwin P. Seaver has been elected Superintendent of Schools in Boston. He is a graduate of Harvard College and of the Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass., and has had experience in teaching in New-Bedford, Boston, and Harvard College. It is said that he is likely to be a good deal more conservative in his policy than Dr. Eliot, his predecessor.

The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, a Democratic paper having a good character to sustain, says that the talk of some of the Democratic managers of rejecting the Garfield and Arthur votes in this State is mere "bosh." "We have held an election," it says, "and got beaten. The Republicans of this State had the most money, the shrewdest management, the best cards—especially the tariff one—they got the most votes, and that is the end of the matter."

A State Temperance Convention has been called to meet in Boston, Mass., on Wednesday, 17th inst., to consider the subject of temperance exclusively on moral grounds, and not for the purpose of discussing or acting upon the political or legal aspects of the subject. The call is signed by Gov. Long, ex-Govs. Claflin and Talbot, Senator Dawes, Mark Hopkins, the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, Paul A. Chadbourne, and several other gentlemen of like high standing and worth.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of the 10th inst. says: "The night of the Presidential election we received a telegram, the object of which was obviously to lay the basis for a dispute of the vote of New-York. We declined to publish it because we did not mean to become a party to such a purpose. We regret to learn that quite a number of foolish persons, hearing exaggerated statements as to the contents of the suppressed dispatch, put up and lost their money on it." Did Barnum send that telegram?

The New-Orleans *Times* has heard a preposterous story that it is the purpose of Governors of Southern States in which Republican Congressmen have been elected to withhold certificates of election from such Congressmen until after the organization of the House is effected, and it says: "If the Northern dough-faced Democrats have concocted any such scheme for organizing the next House, and expect to use Governors of Southern States in aid of it, they will discover that they have made a mistake. We do not believe, however, that there is a scheme of this kind on foot. All the talk there is about it, in all probability, originated with the Republicans."

COLQUITT'S AGONIZED WAIL.

HE CAN SEE NO HOPE FOR THE COUNTRY BECAUSE THE NORTH ISN'T WILLING TO VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, in his inaugural address to the Legislature of that State on Tuesday, 9th inst., spoke in the following plaintive way of his forebodings for the country. The worthy Governor seems to be troubled with dyspepsia, or some similar depressing ailment, and it is to be hoped he will soon recover at once his health and his equanimity. He said:

"I would be unfaithful to my convictions if I did not here, in the presence and through the formalities of this ceremony, avow to the whole country my apprehension of results growing out of recent national events. We have just passed through the throes of the general election. For nearly 15 years the South has in good faith sought reconciliation and peace. No one can know better than I do how sincerely and earnestly the people of Georgia have desired this. So far as a humble man could do so, I have given to the country to understand that we were in and of the Union, and forgetting the past, we were willing co-workers for the common good and glory of the whole country. Practical proofs we have repeatedly given of our sincerity. Never in any act of the South in all this troublous time has more convincing evidence of our earnestness been furnished than in our support of a gallant Federal officer for the Presidency. Our pride did not revolt at the thought that he drew the knightliest sword against us, and our admiration and gratitude were unbounded, as in our hearts we felt that as glorious as he stood as a military chieftain, his honor as a soldier paled before the renown he won when expounding and defending civil liberty. To have such a leader rudely thrust aside, whom a short while ago all his present political opponents delighted to honor, is an inconsistency in the public verdict that calls for solution. What has been the motive that led to his rejection? Alas! that we are forced to declare the conviction that one considération controlled the issue, and that a sectional one based, I fear, on hatred of the South. How long, let the voice of Georgia ask our sister States, is this war of distrust, proscription, and exclusion to be waged against the South, and who will set the limit to a cruel probation? Can this vast country not hope for the great leader of men, and inspirer of patriots, who shall teach us that the truest bond of union must be the tie of justice and fraternity? May we not hear from the lips of some grand apostle of liberty the warning that a Government founded on and maintained by hate and prejudice carries within its bosom the seeds of its destruction? While we discharge with scrupulous fidelity every obligation due our common country, let us not forget that upon the soil of our own State we find the theatre of our noblest and most devoted exertions. Let us add to her wealth and dignity; let us exalt her in virtue and intelligence until all shall confess she is entitled to an honored seat with the proudest and foremost of her sister commonwealths. Gentlemen, we propose for ourselves no Utopian ambitions, no holier task, than this; let us resolve to-day we will dedicate our united powers."

READING RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Philadelphia, N

A PARTY'S GREAT DISGRACE

TRACING THE MOREY LETTER TO DEMOCRATIC MANAGERS.

VIEWS OF THE HON. EDWIN W. STOUGHTON UPON THIS INFAMOUS FORGERY—THE DESPICABLE PART PLAYED BY ABRAM S. HEWITT—WHAT WILL YET BE UNFOLDED TO THE PUBLIC.

The more the subject of the forged Morey letter is investigated, the stronger become the proofs that the Democratic managers are implicated in the base scheme which many at first supposed originated in the office of a disreputable morning newspaper in this City. The connection of the Democratic National Committee, or any member of it, with the publication and circulation of the forgery is an interesting subject for speculation, and honest members of the Democratic Party doubtless have a desire to know just to what extent their leaders are responsible for the disgraceful attempt to carry a national election by such a fraudulent method as that suggested by the forged letter. The views of the Hon. Edwin W. Stoughton, which are here published, will throw a great light upon these points, and will prove far from edifying to some persons who have been hitherto regarded as honorable gentlemen. Mr. Stoughton has been concerned as counsel in the prosecution of the forgery and libel from the commencement, and is qualified to speak upon this subject.

"I regard the forgery and libel," said he to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "as unequaled in malice and in their capacity for mischief. The publication of that letter and its circulation under the auspices, by the authority and direction, of the Democratic Committee, has been the most extraordinary and infamous achievement in political fraud-doing ever perpetrated by any political party in this country. I, in common with the great mass of the Republican Party, supposed when the Associated Press, on the 31st of October, carried throughout the United States the denunciation of that letter by the President-elect as 'a stupid forgery,' that the American people of both parties would not hesitate to believe the statement made by a man of the very highest character, occupying a chief place in the confidence and affections of a great party, and almost sure to become the next President of the United States. We were disappointed. The motive which led to the publication and circulation of the forgery was one the strength of which we had not properly estimated. At the time when the letter appeared the Democratic Party was substantially beaten and its leaders had surrendered all hope of success, unless they could by some untried means reoccupy the ground they had lost. Their defeat in Indiana was very significant of what the result would be throughout the entire North, and it was quite evident that the Republican Party would prevent a solid North from uniting with a solid South which Wade Hampton and others had pledged to the Democratic Party. Among the influences which operated greatly in favor of the Republicans was the belief which prevailed that the Republican Party was in favor of such a moderate protective tariff as would insure to American labor a high reward as compared with the wages of labor abroad. And it was seen throughout the manufacturing districts of the North, and also throughout the agricultural districts of the West and Northwest, that the moderate protection which the system advocated by Republican leaders had given to the manufactures of our country had advanced, and would continue to advance, the prosperity of all classes to a very high degree. In view of this it seemed necessary to the Democratic leaders that they should explain away and pervert the meaning of that plank in their platform which insisted upon a tariff for revenue only. The attempts to accomplish this was not very successful. It was seen what could be called up-hill work, and finally it became evident that the various meanings given to that plank, to suit the various localities where Democratic success was sought, were not very well calculated to secure it. Hence, it was deemed necessary to assail the Republican doctrine upon this subject by an infamous attempt to undermine it by forgery.

"If we may believe the testimony of Mr. Hart, the manager of the newspaper called *Truth*, he on the 18th of October received in an envelope mailed in New-York the forged letter, accompanied in the same envelope by a letter dated in New-York purporting to be signed by a mythical person called J. A. Goodall, of Lynn, Mass., who stated, in substance, that the Morey letter which he inclosed he, as the Administrator of Morey's estate, had found among his effects. It singularly enough happened, according to Hart's statement, that early on the 19th of October he took this letter, with the envelope containing it, to the head-quarters of the Democratic National Committee, on Fifth-avenue, where were assembled Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, Speaker Randall, Members of the House of Representatives; Mr. Barnum, Chairman of that committee; the Hon. A. S. Hewitt, a member of its Executive Committee, and several other members of the General Committee. It seemed to have been a numerous meeting of the most important politicians and disappointed body of political managers, and they, so far as we know, proceeded at once to the examination of this forgery. Mr. Randall was no doubt acquainted with the handwriting of Gen. Garfield, but does not seem to have given the sanction of his name to the forgery. At all events, he has not appeared as a witness. Mr. Hewitt was the professed friend of the President-elect, had received letters from him—one thanking Mr. Hewitt *for* a present he had sent—and he seemed to have more possessed two others. He, without much hesitation, notwithstanding the suspicious circumstances under which the letter had been received, pronounced it genuine. He stated on the stand that he had received a forged letter at this interview, but did not look upon the back of it, and did not particularly notice it. The slightest inspection of it would have disclosed that, on a line directly over the words 'H. L. Morey,' a name had been obliterated by rubbing or scraping into form of the erased word, 'Lowe,' at the end being clearly distinguishable. The letter was dated the 22d of January, 1880, and the least examination of the envelope would have shown that the date and the month within the post-mark on Washington Street had been erased. If he had looked upon the back of the envelope he would have seen, as he saw when it was shown him in court, that the stamp of the New-York Post Office was upon it, indicating that the letter had there received the date of its reception, being also carefully obliterated—a stamp which ought to have told him that the letter, although directed to H. L. Morey, Lynn, Mass., could not have been directed there when it left Washington; for had it been, it would have been forwarded in a locked mail to the New-York Post Office. If he had looked further upon the back of the envelope he would have discovered a ring, showing that a second stamp had been placed upon it, with all the words and figures within the ring erased, a fact which indicated that the letter not only had been received in the New-York Post Office, but had been sent from it for distribution to a sub-district Post Office within the City.

"These extraordinary and highly suspicious circumstances were all overlooked or disregarded by the eager and anxious politicians assembled around this letter, and determined to use it for a purpose which has finally disgraced and should destroy their party. It was immediately determined to circulate this as a campaign document for the purpose of establishing that the President-elect, when he wrote his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency and therein stated in the most comprehensive language his objections to Chinese emigration and to the introduction of Chinese labor into this country in competition with American labor, was false to his real sentiments, which were, as these persons would have it believed by means of this forgery, to favor the introduction of Chinese labor to the impoverishment and degradation of our working people. In pursuance of this purpose it was immediately resolved to circulate the letter as genuine, and to that end arrangements were immediately made to send hundreds of thousands in various forms throughout the country, and especially throughout the Pacific States and manufacturing districts. The forgery was, on the morning of the 30th of October, published in the paper called *Truth*, and in the afternoon of the same day in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which contained a statement in substance that hundreds of thousands were being circulated by the Democratic National Committee, as a preliminary to the appearance of this letter, and as a present indication that it was then in possession of the forger. There appeared in the newspaper called *Truth* an editorial on the 16th of October stating in strong terms that it was the purpose of the Republican Party to introduce largely into this country Chinese laborers, to the cheapening and degradation of American labor.

"The character of the two newspapers I have mentioned was not so high in the esteem of the community as to constitute respectable vouchers for the authenticity of the letter in question. To give it circulation and impressiveness, a more rigorous and respectable send-off was necessary, and it so happened that this was secured by the means I will state. A Democratic public meeting was held on the evening of the 30th in Chickering Hall, where it also happened that Mr. Hewitt was to make a speech principally, if I remember aright, upon the tariff, where it was doubtless arranged that he was to introduce and read this letter. Before reading it he prepared his audience for its contents by stating: 'My attention has been called to it, and I do not hesitate to declare, that the Republican Representatives, as a rule, represented only the views and interests of the employers, and rarely gave expression to the real grievances of labor.' Referring to the President-elect, he said: 'His real opinions are, I think, made perfectly clear in the astonishing letter which appeared in a New-York paper this morning.' Whereupon he read the letter and added: 'Some people may incline to the presumption that I have seen it. I am familiar with Gen. Garfield's signature. I have compared it with letters in my possession, and I have no doubt it is genuine. If it be a forgery it's the work of a consummate artist. But if I thought, after examination, there there was the slightest doubt of its authorship I would not refer to it. But it accords with the course which Gen. Garfield always took on questions affecting the interests of employers.'

"The speech from which I have quoted was published in the *World* on the morning of Oct. 31, and I have no doubt of its accuracy. Language could not have been stronger or more emphatic in indorsement and commendation of this forgery than that here employed. Nor could a motive have been found actively connected with the management of the Democratic Party better calculated than Mr. Hewitt to give apparent authenticity to the letter as one written by Gen. Garfield. Mr. Hewitt professed to have been his friend, to know his handwriting well, and to know equally well that the sentiments of the letter, though exactly hostile to the public and solemn declaration in the letter of acceptance of the President-elect, were, nevertheless, his real sentiments. The proof of the authenticity of this infamous document having been thus made to suit the requirements of this almost despairing party, the document was sent broadcast over the land, not in the English language alone, but in the German also. And wherever this infamous poster could be nailed or affixed, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that work was done, until finally the traveler saw in the highways and byways, upon every post and pillar, this forged letter with the heading 'Garfield's Death Warrant' upon it. In the same *World* of Oct. 31, which carried the speech of Mr. Hewitt, was contained the denunciation of Gen. Garfield, printed by the Associated Press, that the letter was 'a stupid forgery.' But this did not stay the work of those who had plotted and were resolved to defeat a Nation of its rightful rulers. On the morning of the 24th of October there appeared over the name of Gen. Garfield, in the press of the country, his further denunciation of the letter as a forgery, coupled with the statement of the Postmaster at Washington that the Washington stamp appearing upon the envelope which contained the forgery was not employed in that office until a considerable time after the letter was dated and was declared to have been sent. These denials but provoked the Democratic National Committee to greater energy and activity in the circulation of the forgery and seemed but to stimulate Mr. Hewitt to greater energy in asserting his unqualified belief in the genuineness of the paper. Thus it appears in the *World* of Oct. 27 that on the evening before its reporter called upon Mr. Hewitt to inquire, in view of these denials of Gen. Garfield, what was still the opinion of Mr. Hewitt, who declared in reference to a speech by him made at Rochester: 'I then stated it as my confident belief that Gen. Garfield signed the letter, and nothing has occurred since to change this belief.' Being asked by the reporter, 'how about Gen. Garfield's explicit denial,' he added: 'What difference does that make? When a man opposes his testimony to circumstances on which a belief is founded, his character must overbalance the force of the circumstances if he is to be believed. Here I have three indisputably genuine signatures of Gen. Garfield. Their evidence says that the fourth signature was made by the same hand, to say nothing of the corroboration to be found in Gen. Garfield's record as to sentiments of the letter. Now, to oppose my belief is the mere word of Gen. Garfield, a man in whom I know there is no truth. Gen. Garfield's word, as against that signature, will have to be reinforced by the arrest of somebody, and his conviction as a forger before I shall be convinced that I am wrong in my belief.' It is difficult to believe that language like this could have been used by Mr. Hew itt concerning one whom he called his friend, and more difficult still to believe that he would have employed it against a gentleman whom to know is to respect and honor. I take his words as I find them set down in the *World*, and I have not seen or heard of their correction or change by the author. But the infatuation of Mr. Hewitt, growing out of his political excitement and apprehensions, did not end with that interview. He afterward, and on the 28th of October, delivered a speech at a Democratic meeting, in the City of New-York, in which he then declared his belief in the genuineness of the letter, and referring to the prosecution by the people for the criminal libel connected with and growing out of this forgery, he stated that Gen. Garfield had succeeded after a week in making a denial, although he must have known that the denial was made and published the moment the President-elect heard of such a letter. Mr. Hewitt in that speech added that Gen. Garfield had had a man arrested for libel for saying that he is a liar. He continued: 'Now, if every man who calls him a liar was to be arrested there would be but few of us left.' He now appeals to every honest Democrat to denounce the forgery, while that it is a forgery rests only on his unsupported denial.' To this he added: 'My personal relations with Gen. Garfield were always pleasant.

"It is not surprising that, in view of these extraordinary and persistent declarations of Mr. Hewitt that the letter was genuine, followed by the action of the Democratic National Committee in circulating millions of copies asserting its genuineness, that thousands of honest voters in the North, and especially in the Pacific States and in the manufacturing districts, should have been led to believe that it was the purpose of the Republican leaders to introduce Chinese labor to the degradation and impoverishment of the working men of the United States. Nor should it surprise us that the belief thus created lost to the Republican Party thousands upon thousands of votes. Indeed, to that belief we may attribute Democratic success in California and Nevada, and also in the State of New-Jersey, and to it we may also credit his loss of many thousand votes in the State of New-York. If this infamy had not been exposed and arrested as it was by the prosecution before Judge Davis, the result might have been that intended by the corrupt and wicked persons who contrived the forgery. No reflecting man will believe that this was the work of the person whose hand wrote the letter, or the work of those in the office of the paper to which he contributed. For the real author of the plot and conspiracy to defraud a Nation we must look higher in the rolls of infamy and in the esteem of the Democratic Party than we can place those persons. Their interest was not sufficient to create the motive which inspired those who planned the most wicked and the most loathsome method ever adopted to win political success. We shall yet learn who those persons were. The poor wretches who have confessed the perjuries they were paid to perpetrate by money contributed from the treasury of the Democratic Party have not by their confession quite led us to the view of the real parties to the fraud. They, however, have led us forward several important steps toward that end, and have enabled us to distinguish with reasonable clearness where they are to be found. This at least has been accomplished, that so clearly has it appeared that a detestable forgery has been used by Democratic managers to compass a great object that honest Democrats bow their heads in shame at the revelation, and ask for no mercy in favor of those who have committed the outrage. It is to be regretted, that a gentleman occupying the high social and political position of Mr. Hewitt should have been led by party zeal to espouse an effort based upon materials so vile, while it cannot be doubted that but for his assistance in the manner I have stated the hazard to the fortunes of the American people, by means of the forgery which has been exposed, would have been greatly lessened."

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS FROM THE COUNTIES OF THIS STATE.

We have the following additional reports from the County Clerks of the results of the official canvass of the votes cast in this State on the 2d inst.:

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.	Scat.
President	10,429	5,472	585	64
Chief-Judge	10,294	5,855	605	
Congressman	10,032	5,589	943	638
Assembly—				
I. District	3,505	2,030	506	49
II. District	6,008	3,468	280	184
		For.		Against.
Amendment		5,109		2,189

DELAWARE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.	Scat.
President	6,008	5,088	218	26
Chief-Judge	6,062	5,027	245	1
Congressman	6,078	4,970	246	42
Assembly	5,821	5,161	219	120
		For.		Against.
Amendment		11		469

GENESEE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.	Scat.
President	4,815	4,461	78	5
Chief-Judge	4,796	3,474	71	3
Congressman	4,851	3,429	46	2
Assembly	4,759	3,691		35
		For.		Against.
Amendment		275		407

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.	Scat.
President	9,450	7,815	31	630
Chief-Judge	9,411	7,280	27	1
Congressman	9,425	7,911		9
Assembly—				
I. District	4,990	3,927		
II. District	4,400	4,078		
		For.		Against.
Amendment		1,443		11,970

ORANGE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.	Scat.
President	10,098	9,072	116	50
Chief-Judge	10,062	9,569	119	12
Congressman	10,008	9,791	121	51
Assembly—				
I. District	5,177	4,394		
II. District	4,666	5,464		
		For.		Against.
Amendment		11,844		1,196

QUEENS COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.	Scat.
President	6,151	10,392	66	13
Chief-Judge	8,119	10,392	62	7
Congressman	8,968	10,116	95	87
Assembly—				
I. District	3,535	3,975		
II. District	4,690	6,119		
		For.		Against.
Amendment		2,595		214

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.	Scat.
President	12,748	6,835	16	92
Chief-Judge	13,021	6,906	25	2
Congressman	12,988	6,645		259
Assembly—				
I. District	4,511	2,294		30
II. District	4,559	1,696		6
III. District	5,900	1,698		25
		For.		Against.
Amendment		8,139		2,076

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.	Scat.
President	4,856	3,906	263	18
Chief-Judge	4,881	3,877	411	
Congressman	4,889	3,825	440	16
Assembly	4,988	3,988	451	
		For.		Against.
Amendment		49		1,601

WYOMING COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.	Scat.
President	4,650	3,903	69	10
Chief-Judge	4,701	3,782	69	2
Congressman	4,699	3,413	69	1
Assembly	4,761	3,811		
		For.		Against.
Amendment		695		847

HOW TO TREAT THE INSANE

THE IMPROVED METHODS IN USE IN EUROPE.

ASYLUMS WITHOUT WINDOW GUARDS AND WITH UNLOCKED DOORS—ALL RESTRAINTS ABOLISHED AND EMPLOYMENT AND AMUSEMENT SUBSTITUTED—WHAT AMERICA HAS TO LEARN.

The National Association for the Protection of the Insane and the Prevention of Insanity, formed last July, held a reception in Parlor D R of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, last evening. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. President H. B. Wilbur, M. D., in opening the proceedings, spoke of the causes which led to the formation of the society. There are, he said, at least 60,000 insane in the United States. To show that this is a very moderate estimate he gave the number of known insane in the State of New-York, having 5,000,000 of population, as 10,000. Half of the 60,000 are in State hospitals or asylums; about 2,000 are in incorporated or private institutions; about 7,000 are in city or county asylums, and about 16,000 are in county poor-houses or in the custody of friends. Neglect and abuse were none too strong terms in which to characterize the manner in which the majority are treated. In Great Britain, on the other hand, he continued, by means of a system of thorough Governmental supervision which is lacking here, the treatment of the insane has been revolutionized within 20 years. Restraints have been done away with, and employment and amusement substituted. As a result, greater freedom is allowed, the patients are more in the open air, guards are disappearing, from the windows, the doors are more open, and the buildings have been greatly modified. These changes have proved the difference in many cases between restoration to health and confirmed insanity. In this country money is lavished on appliances to lessen the labors of administration, and the ratio of recovery is constantly diminishing.

In conclusion, Dr. Wilbur introduced the Rev. Arthur Brooks, who spoke on the evils of the interference of politics with the administration of charities and correction. He said that sooner or later the American people will be called upon to discuss how far the so-called parental functions of government should be allowed to interfere with education, charities, and correction. At present the inquiry is limited to the manner in which its duties under that function should be administered. The speaker held that politics should have nothing to do with charity for the reason that it is impossible for politicians to bring to the subject proper individual motives, as no men can be expected to perfect themselves in any special line of duty when their continuance in office is made to depend not upon the manner in which they do their work, but upon the manner in which they serve their party. To administer charities and correction is the hardest kind of work, requiring the wisest and best training, and politics is not the school in which to fit men for this. Politics are more likely to make men insane than to cure insanity. The newspapers are proof of this unfitness. With one great object in view individual failings are put out of sight and slurred over. A large body of persons are constantly receiving charity who have votes, and it is impossible for a politician, no matter how pure he may be, to deal with those as though he has no personal interest in winning their favor. The worst men are often put in office over the poor for the same reason that some men throw their worst coins into the contribution-box—there is nobody to call them to account. Giving a little money to a beggar to relieve one's conscience is not the best way to elevate him, and the State should feel the same. Protection is one thing which does belong to the Govhrnment, and the insane and the sane have the same right to it. The Government's duty is to protect them, whether its citizens are all getting their rights, but how are its members to do this properly if themselves are the ones to be investigated?

Dr. George M. Beard, the well-known specialist, was the next speaker. He gave a series of conclusions which he arrived at as the result of careful personal observation of the best asylums of Europe during the past Summer. The first was that in the management of the insane Great Britain is ahead of all the world, with Germany close behind. In Scotland the insane are better treated than anywhere else. Second, some method of central Governmental supervision of the insane is practiced in those countries and France. The United States is alone of the three nations in compelling its insane to depend on superintendents and local Trustees. The British method requires the Commissioner not only to visit the asylums, but to visit the outside insane in each house, without previous warning; to see the patients personally, and to report concerning their condition. Third, in the case of chancery patients, they are obliged to ascertain whether these have all the cigars they want, or if anything has been left undone for their comfort. Third—In the best asylums mechanical restraints have been reduced to very small percentages, and the patients are employed at some kind of labor. Dr. Beard saw padded rooms and camisoles, but saw very few in use. The extent to which the insane are employed was to him almost incredible. In Scotland 1,000 out of 1,500 patients are engaged in agriculture, he was told that, by proper management, they could be got to do as much, and even more, work than the sane. Objection from friends to such employment was not found to exist. Of 1,540 patients in one asylum but 18 men and 90 women were precluded by their mental condition from working. The general principle of doing away with restraint was, said the speaker, growing in favor everywhere. It was no longer an experiment. Fourth—Patients in the best asylums are treated like children, with a watched and guarded liberty. They are suffered to come and go, but under a guardianship which does not permit them to go too far or to suffer themselves or inflict injury upon others. The insane are said the speaker, practically reduced to a state of childhood, and such management is, therefore, wise. Now and then a child should be restrained of its average liberty, and so with a lunatic. The speaker had seen what kept the patients from escaping. The reply was that they were watched without the appearance of being watched. Dr. Beard thought this experiment of maintaining asylums with unlocked doors one of the most interesting investigations ever undertaken in modern science. He found difficulty in believing that some of the institutions he visited were asylums for the insane. There is nothing about them suggestive of anything of the kind. They are like comfortable English establishments in which some of them it is the custom to permit their patients to reside in villas at the sea-side in Summer. Thus the insane English of means live like ladies and gentlemen, and enjoy all the luxuries and amusements to which they were accustomed in health. Fifth—The best asylums are not enormous or imposing buildings, but series of moderate-sized cottages. It is believed and asserted that this spreading of the insane over large areas gives immense advantages toward restoration. Sixth—The methods which have proved most satisfactory in Europe can and will be introduced into America in spite of the present existent difficulties. The chief of these is the nature of our political system. An English Commissioner gets $7,500 per annum, and is appointed for life, only Parliament can remove him. All his temptations are removed. He is very much above politics. In England the holding of such an office is presumption of the holder's fitness. Here it would not be, but instances to the contrary are gradually growing more frequent. Another practical difficulty is to get good officers and attendants at the small salaries which, owing to contracted area and intense competition, are accepted in Europe. The best practitioners here are equal to and even better than the best in Europe. In Europe the advantage is in organization in individual work we are superior. In the treatment of the outside insane as much advance has been made here as abroad. In regard to our private asylum system, Dr. Beard said it is liable to abuse, or to suspicion of abuse, which is as bad, yes it is as powerful a source. As in other cases, we are to study Europe, but not always to imitate it.

Dr. E. C. Seguin read a paper prepared by an eminent German specialist as a result of a visit to this country last Summer. He found our asylums extremely ill-managed, and the buildings very bad. The Blackwell's and Ward's Island institutions he pronounced as bad as could be. One of the principal causes he ascribed to a lack of education among American physicians. Dr. Seguin said that since that had been written one asylum in the United States had successfully tried the system of non-restraint. That was the Kings County Asylum. Dr. Shew, on taking charge, had gradually reduced the use of mechanical restraints and in February last he burned them all, including no less than 300 camisoles that he found in the institution. He had been able to retain all his old attendants under the new system, which was working with the best results, though he had 700 patients of all kinds from the lower classes in his care.

Dr. J. W. Morton, who has recently returned from a visit to Europe, said he was gratified to be able, from personal observation, to verify all Dr. Beard had said. He passed three days in one town of 12,000 inhabitants in Belgium, half of whom have lunatics in their care, two being allowed to each family. Without special information he would have been unable to tell the lunatics from the sane. They are employed as nurses, messengers, and in all sorts of industrial capacities, and are happy and contented. In France he visited an institution which he described as being composed of two farms of 1,500 acres each, with a central infirmary. Each farm was complete, having its own flour mill, blacksmith's shop, &c., and five stock. The men are employed in agriculture, &c., and the women in laundry work. Even the engineer and fireman of the laundry were lunatic women. All were happy, laughing, joking, and discussing various subjects. No attendants were visible. The institution has 900 patients of all phases of insanity, and all of the lower classes, but not one was under any form of restraint.

Dr. Wilbur said that five years ago he visited England and Ireland and inspected asylums containing an aggregate of 35,000 patients, but in only a single instance did he see any form of restraint. Now, though he always asked to be shown the refractory patients. The case mentioned was that of a homicidal epileptic in Ireland. After further similar discussion the meeting adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

BIZET'S "ROMA."

This posthumous work by the composer of "Carmen," a suite in four parts, was produced for the first time in this country by Mr. Theodore Thomas, at the Metropolitan Concert Hall, last evening. It is, of course, creditable to Mr. Thomas that he should be so enterprising in bringing forward the novelties of the concert-room. The production of "Roma" follows close after its first performances at Covent Garden, Oct. 20; London Crystal Palace, Oct. 30; and in Paris, under the direction of M. Pasdeloup, Oct. 24. Bizet has made a world-wide reputation by his "Carmen," which is original, beautifully arranged, and of decided merit as a musical work, but it is doubtful if Mr. Thomas has made any addition of permanent value to his orchestral repertoire in "Roma." There is much to commend in it, as all good orchestral writing deserves. It seems, however, like a machine composition. There is nothing of genius or inspiration about it, and when it is not plagiaristic it repeats the author's formerly expressed ideas. The first movement, andante tranquillo, in C major, is by far the best part of the work. It seems as if this was written by itself, and that the following movements were afterthoughts. The opening portions for the horns and reeds, with the subsequent strings, is exceedingly effective and quite worthy of the reputation of the composer. Throughout this movement Bizet shows his skill in orchestration. In the second movement, allegretto vivace, there is a captivating style, but it is not of particular merit, and it serves to mark the downward course of the composition. As to the third movement, while it is skillfully arranged, it is not strong or impressive. It is an andante molto in F, with some dignity of character, but not of any great force, and the fourth movement, an allegro vivacissimo, is decidedly commonplace. Bizet has shown great abilities in his "Carmen," but in this suite he did not add to his musical reputation. Without doubt he was a man of exceptionally brilliant talents, and probably he would never have given this "Roma" to the world. It is crude in arrangement and unworthy of a place in the programmes of a so-called "classical concert." There is much about it to admire, but there is an air of incompleteness about it, and, with all its merits, it does not deserve to rank with the best modern orchestral works.

GENERAL MENTION.

Miss Lillian Spencer will give her last performances at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to-night and to-morrow.

The last nights of the "Snow Flower," with Miss Kate Claxton and Mr. Charles A. Stevenson in the leading parts, are announced at the Bijou Opera-house.

"My Partner" will be withdrawn from the stage of Niblo's Garden to-morrow evening. The popular spectacular play "Enchantment" will be reproduced on Monday night.

Mlle. Bernhardt will be seen for the last time in "Frou-Frou" this evening. To-morrow afternoon she will make her third and final appearance in "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

The sale of seats for Mr. John McCullough's engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre—to open next Monday night—began yesterday. Mr. McCullough will make his first appearance in "Virginius," and will be supported by Mr. Frederic B. Wardo, Mr. Edmund K. Collier, Mr. John A. Lane, Mr. H. A. Langdon, Miss Kate Forsyth, and Mrs. Augusta Foster.

Miss Clara Morris began yesterday afternoon at the Park Theatre her series of afternoon performances, and repeated on this occasion her remarkable impersonation of Cora in "Article 47." Her next performance will be given on Tuesday, and it is her purpose to present, in the course of these matinées her entire repertory. Mr. Abbey hopes to make these special matinées a popular feature of his theatre, in imitation of a London fashion.

The first rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society will be given this afternoon at the Academy of Music. The programme is equal to the high standard of the society, and the appearance of Herr Joseffy as the solo pianist gives character to the performance. The concert will be on Saturday evening. Mr. Theodore Thomas will be the conductor, and the season will be begun under the most favorable circumstances that have attended this honored organization for the past 30 years.

At the Academy of Music, to-night, Gounod's "Faust" will be performed, with Signor Campanini in the title rôle. It was quite apparent, on last Wednesday evening, that Signor Campanini had entirely recovered from the cold which troubled him at the opening of the season. He was never in better voice than in the part of Elvino, which he delivered with consummate ability. As I must repeat what has been said in praise of the triumphs he has repeatedly made in this part. It is one of his greatest characters, in which he is without a rival on the operatic stage, and the musical public will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity to hear him.

The Mendelssohn Glee Club's three prizes have been awarded. Out of 29 compositions submitted to the committee, (Messrs. Joseph Mosenthal, Dudley Buck, and Samuel P. Warren,) the three successful works are all by the same writer, Mr. W. W. Gilchrist, of Philadelphia. This is certainly a professional triumph for Mr. Gilchrist, who is a young American composer. He has previously distinguished himself by some songs for male voices which have been written with skill and by a masterly manner. The first of these prize songs is entitled "Ode to the Sun," and is for chorus, with an accompaniment of two pianos. The second is called "In Autumn," and the third is "Dreaming Forever." The songs will all be sung in the course of the season at the concerts of the Mendelssohn Glee Club.

OBITUARY.

LUCRETIA MOTT.

Lucretia Mott died last evening at her residence, near Philadelphia, in her eighty-eighth year. Mrs. Mott, whose name was probably as widely known as that of any other public woman in this or the preceding generation, was born in the old whaling town of Nantucket on the 3d of January, 1793. Her maiden name was Coffin. When 11 years old, her parents removed to Boston, where she went to school, finishing her education at a young ladies' boarding school in Dutchess County, N. Y., in which, when only 15 years old, she became a teacher. In 1809 she rejoined her parents, who had removed to Philadelphia, and in 1811, two years later, was married to James Mott. She was then in her nineteenth year. Her husband went into partnership with her father, Mr. Coffin, and Mrs. Mott again turned her attention to educational matters. In 1817 she took charge of a school in Philadelphia, and in 1818 began to preach. She made extended pilgrimages through New-England, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and parts of Virginia, advocating Quaker principles and waging at the same time a vigorous warfare against the evils of intemperance and slavery. In the third division of the Society of Friends in 1827 she adhered to the Hicksites. Mrs. Mott took a prominent part in organizing the American Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia in 1833, and was a delegate to the famous World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London in 1840, where, in company with other female delegates, she was refused admission on account of her sex. She was also prominent in the original Woman's Rights Convention held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, over which her husband, James Mott, presided. During the last 30 years she has been conspicuous in such gatherings and in annual meetings of the Society of Friends. Among her published works are "Sermons to Medical Students" and "A Discourse on Women."

FATAL EXPLOSION OF A CANNON.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 11.—During a Republican celebration last night at Safe Harbor, 19 miles from this city, a 3-pounder wrought-iron Griffin gun exploded with disastrous effect. Joseph Taylor was wounded so badly that he died in a few minutes, and John Aument died before morning. Mrs. Thomas Crow had a leg broken, Mrs. Hillmer was seriously hurt, and Elias Funk had his right leg torn off. The latter was firing the cannon, and as the charge failed to explode he reloaded the piece, thus causing the explosion.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED RECEIVERS.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—An action has been commenced against Richard G. Phelps and Alfred Wagstaff, who were appointed Receivers of the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company, by the Attorney-General. He claims the appointments are void. Justice Westbrook granted him leave to bring suit.

THE BENCH IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 11.—Gov. Smith today appointed Associate Justice Orsamus Cole to be Chief-Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, and James R. Cassday, of Janesville, to be Associate Justice.

HARTFORD REPUBLICAN PARADE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 11.—The Republicans had a parade in this city last night in celebration of the victory last week. There were about 4,000 men in the line.

A NEW BOSS IN BROOKLYN

WILL GEN. JOURDAN CONTROL THE FEDERAL PATRONAGE?

BITTER CONTEST EXPECTED AT THE COMING PRIMARIES—YOUNG REPUBLICANS RESENTING BOSSISM—HOW THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IS "DIVORCED FROM POLITICS."

While the Democrats of Kings County are engaged in an earnest endeavor to find out what struck them, their political opponents are very much excited over certain rumors that have been set afloat in reference to the Republican Party management. When the nomination of Gen. Hancock was made, Gen. James Jourdan remarked—and the local Democratic organ attributed great significance to the remark—that it would be hard to get the soldiers to vote against the Democratic nominee. Only a languid interest was taken in the national campaign by Gen. Jourdan after the Cincinnati Convention had adjourned. Grown gray as a Republican office-holder, he did not contribute a single cent toward the campaign expenses. It was even rumored at one time that the head of the Police Department was coming out for Hancock. Although widely credited, the rumor was not immediately traced to its source, and after the October elections it was not worth investigating. While outwardly quiet, the General was secretly at work with some Democratic allies trying to defeat the nomination of Mr. Chittenden for Congress. Failing in that, he threw to the winds his buncombe promises to divorce politics from the Police Department, and strove with all his might to prevent Mr. Chittenden's election. The men who hold office directly under Gen. Jourdan expressed their joy at Mr. Chittenden's defeat and boasted of the share they had taken in contributing to it. Altogether, Gen. Jourdan's record during the campaign just closed was not such as to commend him either to the stalwarts or to that very considerable section of the party in Brooklyn who honestly believe that the Police Department should be "divorced from politics." In view of these facts, it was not strange that a rumor emanating from Gen. Jourdan's friends to the effect that he was to control the Federal patronage of the county created some excitement among Republicans. The machine, they said, was to be firmly established. One of Jourdan's chief spokesmen, conversing with a group of politicians in front of the new Municipal Building, said, a day or two ago, that the party, when patronage was to be distributed, required a responsible head, who should exercise supreme control. In no other way, he said, could politics be properly managed; the sentimental talk of young Republicans and others about opposition to machine management was all bosh. Alluding to the recent campaign, the henchman said: "Ex-Sheriff Daggett and the others did all the work, and did it well, but when victory is achieved there must be one leader to manage it and secure the party in its due proper benefit from its success at the polls. Now, Daggett opposed the wishes of Senator Conkling at Chicago, and the Senator has determined to crush him out of politics. Of course, Daggett will get some petty place, but that will be the end of him politically."

It has been freely given out that political recognition of any kind can come only through the new Republican Boss. The men who did the work of the campaign, it was said, were to be entirely ignored, while those who stood sullenly by, waiting, if not hoping, for Republican defeat, were to be invited to seats in the councils of the party. The mouthpieces of Gen. Jourdan ascribe to their leader a determination to get rid of another element in politics that has made itself particularly obnoxious to him. "The Heights element," and more especially the gentlemen who took an active part in urging Mr. Chittenden's election, were, in the elegant language of the trusty henchmen, to be "squelched." There was altogether too much independence in these people, and they invariably made trouble if the party nominations were not up to their standard.

As a first step toward accomplishing all these things the new Republican Boss was to take control of the Republican General Committee, which is now supposed to be a representative body elected by the Republican voters of Kings County. The meeting of the General Committee, at which the primaries to elect delegates to the new General Committee will be called, is set down for Thursday, the 18th inst. The primaries will probably be called a week later. There will be bitter contests in several of the wards. Gen. Jourdan, who has recently moved into the First Ward, and who, it should be remembered, is the Commissioner of Police, is going to offer battle to the "Heights element" in their own stronghold, and his henchmen say that with the vast machinery under his control he must be successful. If beaten, a rather sudden check would be given to his career in the Boss business—in fact, it would be nipped in the bud. That great preparation is being made for the coming fight is certain. Politicians throng the General's ante-room at the Police Central Office, receiving audience in their turn, although cards are hung about bearing the legend: "Political Discussion is Strictly Forbidden in this Office." The assertion by many of Jourdan's friends that he will absolutely control the Federal patronage in the county as the machine representative is an expression of a wish that was father to the thought rather than a statement of fact. Should Jourdan succeed in gaining control of the Republican General Committee, if crowned with success, would place him in a position which he covets, and would enable him to demand with some show of reason that which his henchmen—whether such is to be granted or not is unknown—now claim that he already possesses. The last time Gen. Jourdan attempted to gain control of the General Committee he made a

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 11.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U.S. 4½ c. '91.	U.S. 4s c. '91.	
$50,000 ..... 111¾	$100,000 ..... 111¾	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

1,8. 7s cp.	Bank of N. Y.	Central Pacific.
$6,000 61	100 144	100 ..... b.c. 30¾
Va. 6s. def.	American Ex.	Chic. Bur. & Q.
5,000 15	100 ..... b.c. 99¾	100 ..... b.s.118¾
Tennessee 6s.	100 ..... b.c. 99¾	100 ..... 118¾
2,000 ..... 40¾	C. C. C. & I.	100 ..... b.c. 118¾
Mo. R. & F. 1st.	100 79	Chic. & Alton.
5,000 ..... 45¾	2000 85	200 ..... Denver & R. G.
S. C. M. & N. 1st.	1200 ..... 49¾	300 ..... b.s. 77
5,000 ..... 49¾	2000 ..... 49¾	100 77
C. & N. W. & F. 7s.	2000 ..... 49¾	100 77
5,000 ..... 107¾	2000 ..... 49¾	100 77
C. & N. W. con. 7s.	C. C. I. & W.	Flint & Pe. Marq.
1,000 ..... 107¾	100 ..... 5¾	100 ..... 30¾
C. St. P. M. & O.	Michigan Central.	Harl. Ariz. & W.
5,000 ..... 103¾	100 ..... 87¾	100 ..... 87¾
C. & N. W. 1st.	100 ..... b.c. 87¾	Louis. & Nash.
1,000 ..... 107¾	100 ..... 87¾	100 ..... b.s.117
C. St. P. M. & O.	Mo. K. & T.	Louis. & Nash.
10,000 ..... 103¾	300 ..... 11¾	200 ..... b.c. 117
N. Y. C. & H. 1st.	100 ..... 11¾	Morris & Essex.
5,000 ..... 113¾	100 ..... b.c. 11¾	100 116
Ohio & Miss. 1st.	Lake Shore & M. S.	Mich. & Chic.
5,000 ..... 107¾	100 ..... 113¾	50 ..... 17¾
Ohio Central 1st.	C. C. C. & I.	Mich. & Chic. pf.
5,000 100	100 ..... 107¾	100 ..... 30¾
Ohio Central.	Illinois Central.	Metropolitan.
10,000 ..... 85¾	100 ..... 118¾	100 ..... b.c. 117¾
Western Pacific.	Union Pacific.	Metropolitan.
1,000 111	100 ..... 117¾	100 ..... b.c. 114
Union Pacific 1st.	Union Pacific.	Northern Pac. pf.
5,000 ..... b.c. 104	100 ..... b.c. 117¾	100 ..... 57¾
K. P. 1st on.	100 ..... 117¾	Northern Pac. pf.
10,000 85	100 ..... 117¾	100 ..... 57¾
K. P. 1st inc.	Wabash.	N. Y. Cent. & H.
10,000 ..... 37¾	100 ..... 11¾	100 ..... 127¾
K. P. 2d inc.	Wabash pf.	N. Y. Cent. & H.
10,000 ..... 37¾	100 ..... 27¾	100 ..... 127¾
K. P. land gr.	Wells-Fargo Ex.	Ohio & Miss.
10,000 ..... 70¾	100 127	100 ..... 27¾
K. P. land gr.	Western Union.	Ohio & Miss.
10,000 ..... 70¾	100 ..... 97¾	100 ..... 27¾
K. P. land gr.	Del. Lack. & W.	Ohio & Miss.
10,000 ..... 70¾	100 ..... b.c. 97¾	100 ..... b.c. 27¾
K. P. land gr.	C. C. C. & I.	Ohio & Miss.
10,000 ..... 70¾	100 ..... 97¾	100 ..... b.c. 27¾
K. P. land gr.	C. C. C. & I.	Ohio & Miss.
10,000 ..... 70¾	100 ..... 97¾	100 ..... b.c. 27¾
K. P. land gr.	C. C. C. & I.	Ohio & Miss.
10,000 ..... 70¾	100 ..... 97¾	100 ..... b.c. 27¾
Texas P. inc. L. F.	Michigan Central	Metropolitan.
17,000 ..... 7¾	100 ..... 108¾	100 ..... 117¾
Wabash 1s.	Northwestern.	Northern Pac. pf.
5,000 104	100 ..... 129¾	200 ..... 57¾
N. Y. & T. Leasp.	1000 ..... 115¾	Northern Pac. pf.
10,000 ..... 89¾	St. Paul.	100 ..... 57¾
10,000 ..... 89¾	100 ..... 103¾	100 ..... 57¾
10,000 ..... 89¾	100 ..... 103¾	N. Y. & N. H.
N. Y. C. & H.	100 ..... 103¾	100 ..... 127¾
5,000 ..... 99¾	100 ..... 103¾	Texas & Pacific.
10,000 ..... 99¾	100 ..... 103¾	100 ..... 27¾
10,000 ..... 99¾	St. P. M. & O.	100 ..... 27¾
Pacific Mail.	100 ..... 87¾	Phila. & Reading
100 ..... b.c. 45¾	100 ..... 87¾	100 ..... 27¾
100 ..... b.c. 45¾	St. L. I. M. & S.	100 ..... 27¾
100 ..... b.c. 45¾	Canada Southern	100 ..... 27¾
100 ..... b.c. 45¾	100 ..... b.c. 47¾	100 ..... 27¾
100 ..... b.c. 45¾	200 ..... b.c. 47¾	100 ..... 27¾
100 ..... b.c. 45¾	100 ..... b.c. 47¾	100 ..... 27¾
100 ..... b.c. 45¾	100 ..... b.c. 47¾	100 ..... 27¾
100 ..... b.c. 45¾	C. St. P. M. & O.	100 ..... 27¾
100 ..... b.c. 45¾	100 ..... 87¾	100 ..... 27¾
100 ..... b.c. 45¾	100 ..... 87¾	100 ..... 27¾
100 ..... b.c. 45¾	St. L. I. M. & S.	100 ..... 27¾
100 ..... b.c. 45¾	100 ..... b.c. 47¾

SHIFTING.

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ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 4:00 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 10 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 3:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 3:30 P. M.
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CELTIC, Capt. GILDDELL.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Nov. 27, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, Dec. 2, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, Dec. 11, 1 P. M.
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LELAND.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 9A. M.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodation unequaled.
State-rooms all on Main Deck.
No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.
First Cabin, $80 and $75. Second Cabin, $45.
Steerage to and from all parts of Europe at low rates.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Liverpool passengers only.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 4, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Dec. 9, 11 A. M.
Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets at favorable rates. Second Cabin, $60. Return tickets at favorable rates. STEERAGE, $26. Prepaid, $30. Drafts at low rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From foot of Canal-st., N. R.
STATE OF NEBRASKA (new).....Thurs., Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA (new).....Thurs., Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
FOR IRELAND DIRECT:
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA, for BELFAST Nov. —
First Cabin, $60 to $70, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; Second Cabin, $40; intermediate, $30; Steerage, $26.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Persia.....Nov. 13 | Devonia.....Dec. 4, 7 A. M.
Anchoria.....Nov. 20, 7 A. M. | Bolivia.....Dec 4, 7 P. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabin, $80 to $90. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Alsatia.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 7 A. M.
Cabin, $85 and $90. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steamers marked * do not carry passengers.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 17, 5 A. M.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 24, 10 A. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 1, 3:30 P. M.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 8, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
DONAU.....Sat. Nov. 13 | NECKAR.....Sat. Nov. 27
RHEIN.....Sat. Nov. 20 | ODER.....Sat. Dec. 4
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Steerage tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. Steamers sail from pier between 2d and 3d sts., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
VANDALIA.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 9A. M.
WESTPHALIA.....Nov. 15 | SILESIA.....Dec. 6
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, Paris, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $26.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in small boats.
FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.....Tonton.....Wed. Nov. 17, 2 P. M.
CANADA.....Frederic.....Saturday, Nov. 24, 10 A. M.
VILLE DE PARIS.....Brunet.....Wed., Dec. 1, 2 P. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE RIDDER, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

MONARCH LINE. NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Splendid new, fast steamers, each 4,700 tons burden, carry book admitting Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
AMERICAN MONARCH.....Saturday, Nov. 16
PERSIAN MONARCH.....Dec. 1
Saloon passage, with very superior accommodation, $75; second cabin, $40; steerage, $26. Apply for plans. Prepaid steerage tickets issued for passage from London to New-York at low rates.
For freight apply to
PASTOR, VICKERS & CO., Agents, 9 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, Nov. 17
AMSTERDAM.....Wednesday, Dec. 1
P. CALAND.....Wednesday, Dec. 8
Rates of passage, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $50.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 37 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 2, W. MORRIS,
32 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 Pwy, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIER 32 NORTH RIVER.
FOOT OF CANAL-ST.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Nevada.....Nov. 13 | Canada.....Sat. 20, 7 A.M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England.....Nov. 17 | Spain.....Nov. 24, 9:30 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $5 lower than most lines.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 67 and 73 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steamship CLYDE.....Saturday, Nov. 20, noon
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steamship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wed., Dec. 1, 2 P. M.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIA:
Steamship AUSTRALIA.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 2 P. M.
Or on arrival of mails from Europe, if earlier.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, CHINA, JAPAN, SHIMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, AND CENTRAL AMERICA.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply to Company's office on pier, or to Carnegie, Norris & Co.
E. J. SULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 29,) foot of Canal-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, Nov. 13
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. PEASE.....Wed., Nov. 17
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.
E. E. YONGE, Agent, 204 Bay-st., Savannah, Ga.
Union Office.....Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 29 N. R.
317 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S. F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier 9 N. R., at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Ports of PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Thursday, Nov. 11
CITY OF MATANZAS.....Thursday, Nov. 18
CITY OF MERIDA.....Wednesday, Nov. 24
These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small tables in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
S. E. City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Nov. 25 and Dec. 16 for Vera Cruz via Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers of Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 51 and 53 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
ALABAMA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13
GEORGIA, W. CLYDE.....TUESDAY, Nov. 16
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. TOWNS, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA AND MATANZAS.
FROM PIER NO. 10 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
HABANA.....Thursday, Nov. 18
CITY OF ATLANTA (new).....Friday, Nov. 26
EL SARATOGA (new).....Thursday, Dec. 9
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
Clyde Steamship Company sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE, Wednesday, Nov. 10
For freight or passage apply to CHARLES H. CLYDE & CO., No. 15 Broadway. "CLYDE LINE" Agents in Havana.

MUSICAL.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
Fall Novelties in Flemish, Antique, and Persian Tapestries, Turcoman Rideaux, Oriental Portières, Madras and Crete Muslins, &c., &c.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

DAMAGED BLACK SILK VELVETS FROM Auction, for sale cheap.
WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located as No. 1,938 Broadway, south-east corner of 22d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable colored girl as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 321 West 53d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl not long in this country, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Call at No. 16 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, willing to assist with plain washing in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 146 East 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY SMART SWEDISH GIRL as chamber-maid and do plain sewing, or with growing up children and sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 337 East 39th-st., one flight.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMmended woman, and help with children, or would assist with washing and ironing. Address Carolina, Box No. 977 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid; would assist with waiting or washing; best City reference. Call at No. 709 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., candy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a private family; has good City reference from last employers. Call at No. 121 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family; best City reference. Address No. 223 West 30th-st., top floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—COMpetent; with best City reference. Can be seen at No. 418 3d-av., in fancy store.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day or week to wash, iron, or clean; thoroughly good City reference. Call at No. 409 4th-av., hall door, ring third bell.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable girls for a small private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer; other for up-stairs work; understand their work thoroughly; first-class City references; no objection to go a short way in the country. Call at No. 345 West 30th-st., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation for two very respectable girls; one as cook in a small private family, the other as chamber-maid or waitress; willing to make themselves useful. Can be seen at former employer's, No. 157 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS GOOD cook; able to take charge of her kitchen; good City reference. Address M. F., Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman in a small private family; good City reference given from last place. Call at No. 408 West 40th-st.

COOK.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERSTANDS French and American cooking in all branches; excellent baker; very highest reference. Call at No. 161 East 32d-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY young woman as cook or entire work of private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 345 West 30th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND BAKER; WILLing to assist with washing; no objection to boarding-house; best City reference. Call, two days, at No. 123 West 19th-st., first floor, rear.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISters; one as first-class cook, washer, and ironer; the other as competent chamber-maid and waitress; best reference. Call at No. 333 East 32d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 40th-street.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRSTclass cook in private family; City or country; best reference from last employer; no cards. Call at No. 203 East 33d-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY ACTIVE, WILLING YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; willing to do washing in small family; first-class reference. Call, for two days, at No. 230 West 41st-st., third bell.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO young girls; one as cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; best City references. Call at No. 709 6th-av., in store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook, and have had private family good City reference. Call at No. 231 4th-av., confectionery store.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS French, English, and American cooking thoroughly; best City reference. Call, two days, at No. 490 6th-av., fourth floor, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands all kinds family cooking; take charge of kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 37th-st., one flight, front.

COOK.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; EIGHT years' reference given. Address C. M., care Meers & Co., No. 433 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, BREAKfast up house, as cook; assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 125 West 10th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class laundress; can do plain cooking; has good City reference. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st.

COOK.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; EIGHT years' reference given. Address C. M., care Meers & Co., No. 433 6th-av.

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COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class laundress; can do plain cooking; has good City reference. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; cuts and fits expertly; has all the latest styles; will give entire satisfaction. Call, for two days, at No. 940 3d-av.; send cards.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a lady in the city or country; best City reference. Address W. H., No. 404 7th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day; can cut and fit and trim perfectly. Address No. 231 East 50th-st., near 2d-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST CLASS; WILL GO OUT by the day; fitting a specialty; no cards. Call at No. 976 Broadway, top floor, for three days.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A SWEDISH DRESSmaker, to go out sewing by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 317 West 46th-st.; Room No. 8.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl to do general housework in small family; good cook, baker; excellent washer, ironer; best reference. Call at No. 304 West 36th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, GENeral house-work in small private family; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 42d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY DESIRES A PLACE for a first-class lady's maid; has lived with present employer very highly, as maid to young ladies, and to do light chamber-work and sewing. Apply at No. 60 East 59th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable person; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; no objection to travel; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 336 East 26th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A first-class lady's maid; has lived in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 1,213 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class laundress and chamber-maid; has good City reference. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 241 East 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS laundress and chamber-maid; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 64 East 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 148 East 35th-st.

MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as a private family as children's maid, or would wait on a lady and make herself useful and obliging. Call at No. 241 East 40th-st.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG girl from Paris; can take charge of or as lady's maid; good seamstress; excellent embroiderer; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 249 West 47th-st., Room No. 8.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant girl as a private family, or would assist with chamber-work; good City reference; City or country. Address E., Box No. 358 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT, SPEAKing German and English; thoroughly understands care of infant or grown child, and sewing; best City reference. Call at 642 3d-av., near 41st-st.; second bell.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, IN CONfinement or any other sickness; terms, $6; has first-class references. Address Mrs. Brown, Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL AS child's nurse; Protestant; with excellent references. Address Nurse, Box No. 290 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman with 10 years' best reference as monthly nurse; prefers family city or country. Call at No. 204 East 26th-st., second door, back.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; CAPABLE to take entire charge of baby from birth or grown children; good seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 356 West 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE FOR YOUNG children; prefers young baby; country no objection; good sewer; City references. Call at No. 249 West 47th-st., Room No. 2.

NURSE.—BY A STRONG RESPECTABLE WOMAN as child's nurse, or as chamber-maid; eight years' City reference. Call at No. 126 East 113th-st.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS INfant's nurse; City and country. City reference. Call or address No. 401 West 45th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take care of a baby from birth; City references. Call at No. 209 West 26th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN EDUCATED GERman woman as seamstress or care of grown up children; understands cutting, fitting, &c.; speaks French. Address German, Box No. 311 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,958 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY HER PRESent employer, a place for an intelligent American Protestant girl; is a good sewer, and can do chamber-work. Address Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY neat, tidy person; first class; and to assist with children; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 414 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as first-class waitress; understands all salads; good City references. Call at No. 242 West 47th-st., Room No. 8.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS in a private family; understands the best branches; best City reference. Call at 306 East 24th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS in a private family. Call or address No. 1 Madison-av., present employer's.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family and gentlemen's washing at her home; 75 cents per dozen; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 344 West 47th-st., in store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—SITUATION TO SELL TEAS ON COMmission for a first-class New-York tea house. Address J. F. C., No. 99 State-st., Room No. 6, Boston, Mass.

MALES.

A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS CLEANING and packing marble, glass, chandeliers, clocks, pottery, China, glassware, fancy vases, and all kinds of household ornaments, also waxing floors, cleaning furniture, &c., wants work in private houses. Call or address Work, No. 316 West 31st-st.

BUTLER.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE FRENCHman as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duty; very good City reference. Address Francis, Box No. 355 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; A NATIVE OF England; experienced as above; good reference given. Address C. L., No. 222 East 14th-st.

BUTLER—COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCHman and wife; speaks English; best of reference. Call or address, for two days, Calaban, 506 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a good carriage; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address Trainer, care of I. I. Stillings, No. 975 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man as coachman and groom; lately arrived from England; can give best of reference in this City. Address M. D., Box No. 359 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,958 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRSTclass coachman; age 30; married; no children; thoroughly understands his business; very best reference from last and former employers. Address Lawrence, Box 804 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,958 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—ENGLISH; AGE 30; MARRIED; no family; very best testimonials as a competent, reliable man; city or country. Call or address A. Weston, No. 147 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man; understands the care of horses thoroughly; lately landed; country preferred. Address M. M., Box 206 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,958 Broadway.

FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FOOTMAN and to assist with waiting; has best City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 2 West 53d-st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL single man; well skilled in culture of greenhouse plants, rose-house, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, and management of a gentleman's place; best of references. Address Gardener, Box No. 326 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,958 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN; no family; a very good gardener; can take charge of horses and drive if required; best of reference. Address C. Box No. 358 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,958 Broadway.

PRINTERS.—FIRST-CLASS PROOF-READER DEsires steady situation in a job office; large experience; is also a first-class job compositor; City or country. Address SYNTAX, Box No. 180 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored man; can do housework to make himself generally useful. Call or address, for two days, No. 120 West 26th-st., in basement.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—SINGLE MAN, MIDdle aged; has full knowledge of all the duties of first-class waiter; would take private family or boarding-house; will be recommended by five families in City. Address H. M., Box No. 258 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in private family; understands the best reference given; four years' reference. Call or address Waiter, Box No. 976 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG COLored man as waiter in private family; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call at No. 160 West 36th-st.

WAITER.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED SWEDish waiterman, competent and trustworthy, in a good City private family. Address Competent, Box No. 330 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; French and single; speaks English well recommended. Address Josué, No. 150 East 42d-st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN PRIVATE family; first-class reference; no objection to country. Address J., Box No. 365 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS WAITER in a small private family; City or country; three years' City reference. Call or address No. 141 West 45th-st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGE 30, IN A private family; understands his business thoroughly; good reference. Address Waiter, Box No. 317 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT RESPECTABLE man in a small quiet family; first-class reference. Address, for 2 days, Box No. 328 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR BOARDing-house; good City references. Address Y. R., Box No. 351 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A GARDENER AND WIFE; PROTESTant; no children; by the year; cottage; man must be an excellent vegetable gardener and milker; little to do; wife, excellent dairy-maid; city references; wages, mating wages. &c., H., Box No. 113 Times Office.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT LADY'S MAID; MUST speak French and German, and be a good seamstress and hair-dresser. Apply Friday, Nov. 12, from 10 till 12, at No. 26 East 58th-st.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH GOOD City reference. Apply, from 10 to 12, at No. 5 East 51st-st., basement door.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WAITRESS, TO AS sist with chamber-work; references required. Call at No. 26 East 75th-st.

WANTED.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WAITER having City reference. Apply, until 12, at No. 333 6th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SIMON HEYMAN and BERNHARD RITTERHARDT, plaintiffs, against IGNACIO ALONA, defendant.—Summons.—Notice.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Sept. 24, 1880. H. FOX, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office No. 245 Broadway, New-York City. Post Office address, Post Broadway, New-York City.
Notice: Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of nine hundred and thirteen 75-100 dollars, with interest from August 24, 1880, and with costs of this action.
H. FOX, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
To Ignacio Alona, Defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Judges of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, dated the 25th day of October, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, in the City Hall in said City of New-York, this 25th day of October, 1880.
H. FOX, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office No. 245 Broadway, New-York City.

In pursuance of the foregoing order, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 15th day of November, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described property, to wit: All the right, title, and interest of the above-named defendant, Ignacio Alona, in and to the steamer Alsatia, her boats, tackle, apparel, and furniture, now lying at the foot of Canal-st., North River, in the City of New-York.
Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1880.
JOHN C. HOWE, Sheriff.
H. FOX, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office No. 245 Broadway, New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

MISS CHAPMAN'S,
Late Mrs. C. Bancker's,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 7 EAST 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.
Thorough training in the three departments; each pupil receiving the personal supervision of Miss Chapman, French the language of the school and family. Lectures on History, by Prof. Labberton. Class in elocution and lectures in the German language and Literature, by Prof. Stern.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 and 7 East 42d-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 28. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in Primary and Secondary Departments. The course of study in the Collegiate Department meets all the demands for the higher education of women. Each pupil receives the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 5 East 33D-ST., corner of BROADWAY.
Receives all ages and prepares for college, scientific school, and business; twenty-fifth year; location convenient; rooms on one floor, and expressly adapted; all the teachers have been in the school for years; 20 sessions numerous and promising; only good boys desired; rates moderate; no extras.

MME. COMSTOCK'S 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST. FACING RESERVOIR PARK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN Boarding and Day School; GERMAN, ENGLISH, KINDERGARTEN. Specialties: Music, Art, Languages. Class for young boys. Classical Department. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Art Class: Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 A. M.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, (formerly of No. 1,000-av., will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at No. 7 East 45th-st., New-York City. This school—established in 1816—continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK CITY.
Boarding and Day School for boys and young men of 7 to 20. Twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 20, 1880. For prospectus address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.
The Misses JACOT will reopen their School for Young Ladies Sept. 17. Kindergarten. A few young girls will be received into the family. Pupils prepared for the Harvard examinations.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
NO. 600 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS ARCHARD'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
Offers unusual advantages for young ladies and children. Studies resumed Sept. 20. No. 40 East 30th-st.

MISS WARREN, NO. 19 WEST 45TH-ST.—Young ladies thoroughly taught; delightful home school for little girls; boys fitted for college; primary department reopens Sept. 27.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,421 Broadway, near 43d-st., begins its 44th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. A. M. HOBBY and W. L. AKIN, Principals.

MRS. WALTON, NO. 63 EAST 52D-ST., Kindergarten and Primary School. Kindergarten Training Class now forming.

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN.—YOUNG Ladies and children. No. 813 Park-av., near 54th-st. ANNA C. LAMB.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKERS' English and French School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 148 Madison-av.

THE MISSES PERINE'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 38 EAST 74TH-ST.

CLASS OF '83, R. NEWELL, NO. 115 EAST 30th-st., reference to parents, John Kean, Esq., &c.

MRS. AND MISS STERRY'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,213 East 47th-st. and No. 54 West 14th-st., Sept. 30.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

A FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL ON A farm 14 miles from New-York; $6 per week; board, washing, tuition. Mr

THE DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS

VIEWS OF KID GLOVE STATESMEN ON THE SITUATION.

CAUSES OF THE DISTRUST OF MACOCK—TAM-MANY AND IRVING CHANGE HANDS—A NEW ORGANIZATION RECOMMENDED.

The Union Mass-a Democratic Club held a large meeting last evening at No. 21 West Seventy-fourth-street. Mr. John W. Foley presided, and among those who spoke were Townsend Cox, Justice Mitchell Cantor, T. McLean, C. P. Potter, Benjamin Cohen, Alexander T. Brown, Charles Stewart, and Mr. Brewster. The Executive Committee reported that they had engaged Lenox Lyceum for the night of Nov. 27, when Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Hon. Daniel Dougherty, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Hon. Edward Cooper, and other prominent Democrats will speak. The Committee on Organization reported that they had organized 24 Democratic clubs in the Twenty-first Assembly District, and that 1,000 members had been enrolled. Mr. Brewster said that the Democratic party was in a very bad condition, and that the Democratic Committees were utterly incapable of controlling it. The Democratic Committee of the City and County of New-York was composed of Tammany men, and the Democratic Committee of the State was composed of Irving Hall men. The Democratic party was divided into two factions, and the Tammany faction was opposed to Mr. Macoc, and the Irving Hall faction was opposed to Mr. Cleveland. The Democratic party would be defeated next year unless it was united. The Democratic party was in a very bad condition in the Twenty-first Assembly District. Mr. Brewster said that the